# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII—No 107 PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.



HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract Buchu

*Is a Certain Cure for Diseases of the*

LADDER,
KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL,
DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
GENERAL DEBILITY,

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS.

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a diuretic.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity depend upon a prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established upwards of eighteen years, prepared by

**H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,**

**NO. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,**

*AND*

**NO. 104 SOUTH TENTH STREET, PHILA.**

Sold by all Druggists.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epilectic fits ensue.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Disease of the Prostate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, or Brick Dust Deposits, and diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings,

*Use Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.*

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use Helmbold's Extract Buchu. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND UNSAFE REMEDIES for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH. Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH cure disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA IS THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Both are prepared according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made, and are sold by Druggists everywhere.


## FIRST EDITION

## THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

### Summary of General Howard's Report to Congress.

**Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.**

*From Advanced Sheets.*

General Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, has completed his annual report and laid it before the Secretary of War. It is quite long and unusually interesting. It contains many important facts, and likewise a number of suggestions, not the least of which is the recommendation that the Bureau be discontinued as a separate institution in July next, when the law expires. He says no changes have been made in the organization or practical working of the Bureau, except such as have been caused by the appointment of District Commanders under the Reconstruction act. The Commissioner expresses himself grateful for the hearty co-operation of the Military Commanders, who, by detailing officers, have enabled him to materially reduce the number of Bureau agents, twenty-eight civil agents having been discharged, and forty-eight volunteers officers mustered out. He notices the working of the Reconstruction acts, and says their effect has been good, and that the freedmen, as a people, are making rapid progress in education, science, arts, and all branches of industry. The amount of abandoned land in possession of the Bureau is 215,024 acres, and the number of pieces of town property is 959. A large part of the abandoned land is of a swampy character, and scarcely any of it yields revenue; the greater proportion of it is merely in the nominal possession of the Bureau, and would ere this have been turned over to former owners under the law, had they made application therefor. The Commissioner says:—

The business of adjusting claims of colored soldiers has greatly increased in good results. The total number of claims presented during the year is 5535, of which 755 have been finally adjusted, and the balance are now waiting action in the Treasury Department. The amount collected and paid claimants has been $64,494·29. The amount of certificates received by the Commissioner and ordered paid under the act of Congress of March 29, 1867, is $890,713. Transportation has been furnished to 778 refugees and 16,931 freedmen, to enable them to reach places where they can provide for themselves. Teachers and agents have also been transported. The hospitals heretofore maintained by the Bureau are being rapidly closed, and dispensaries substituted as a much more economical means of giving relief to the sick. The number of refugees treated by the medical department during the year ending August 31, '67, was 8853, of whom 191 died. The number of freedmen treated was 135,296, of whom 4640 died. The number of Commissioners, medical officers and private physicians employed by the Bureau was 178, of whom 105 were on duty at the end of the year. The report states that but few cases of cholera and almost none of yellow fever have occurred among freedmen, and there has been very little suffering or mortality from any disease. Insane freedmen have not been provided for by civil authorities, but are still cared for by the Bureau. The average cost of medicines and medical attention during the year was $2·73 per patient. Commissary supplies were issued to a limited extent, but every effort has been made and is still making to induce the civil authorities to support their poor. The average number of rations issued during the year ending 1st of September was 11,658 per day, furnished in accordance with regulations heretofore governing the Bureau. In the latter part of the winter the destitution became so great in some sections that urgent appeals were made for a more general distribution of supplies, and Congress authorized extension of relief to all classes of destitute persons throughout the South. Under this act half a million of dollars was set apart as a special relief fund. The total amount of supplies furnished by this fund was 850,400 pounds of bacon and pork, and 6,809,300 pounds of corn. The total number of persons receiving relief is reported at 233,372. The average number was about 58,000, the highest number being in July, 82,000. Considerably more than half the number were whites. The whole amount expended was $445,993. That is nearly $8 to each person for the period of four months, or $2 per month. This special relief was discontinued in August, the supplies remaining on hand being reserved for those who may require help during the coming winter. The schools are considered the most important field of operations under the charge of the Bureau. The eagerness of freedmen for education does not in the least flag. The amount is greater than ever before. All the normal and training schools are well attended, and the happiest and most valuable results are following from the efforts of the Bureau in educational matters. The total number of day and night and industrial schools reported is 2207, with 2442 teachers, of whom 699 are colored. The number of scholars is 130,735, being an increase of 40,000 since the last annual report of the schools. Ten thousand and fifty-six are maintained wholly or in part by freedmen, and they have 391 school buildings. The average amount of tuition paid per month by freedmen was $14,555.

The Commissioner shows, under the head of finance, that appropriations to the Bureau for the year ending July 1, 1867, amounted to $3,836,300, and expenditures for eleven months, ending the 31st of August, amounted to $3,597,397·65. The principal items of expenditure are the following:—For schools and school buildings, $553,916; subsistence stores including special relief under the act of last March, $1,460,326; transportation, $227,755; salaries of agents, clerks, etc., $521,420; medical department, $331,000; quarters, fuel, etc., $135,100; clothing, $116,688. The surplus from unexpended appropriations for this year will be sufficient for the purposes of the Bureau during the present fiscal year, ending next July.

The Commissioner says that in addition to the expenditures of the Bureau proper, the disbursing officer has paid back to colored soldiers or their heirs retained State bounties $51,721, and under the joint resolution of March 29, 1867, has paid claims to colored soldiers to the amount of $350,870.

The Commissioner then gives, at considerable length, a *resume* of the operations of the Bureau in the separate Districts, as exhibited by the reports of the Assistant Commissioner. These details are very interesting, and contain much valuable information, but are of too great length for this abstract.

In concluding his repor', the Commissioner states that the expenditure of the Bureau for the past year has fallen considerably below that of the original estimates, and he therefore asks for no further appropriation of funds.

He anticipates a continued reduction of expenditures from the present time to the termination of the Bureau, next July. As the Bureau will expire then, unless extended by act of Congress, he makes no estimates for the next succeeding fiscal year. He is also of the opinion that it would be best to discontinue the relief afforded by the Freedmen's Bureau, if possible, when the term of the Bureau expires, except in educational work and in the settlement of such claims for back pay and bounty to colored soldiers as may remain at that time unsettled. This may be done, provided proper arrangements be first made with the several States interested to take charge of the indigent classes which are now receiving more or less assistance from the general Government.

With regard to the educational division of the Bureau, which the Commissioner says is beyond measure important, he recommends its transfer to the Department of Education or to some other prominent United States agency, which shall have ample power to sustain and extend the present system, and also the transfer to such agency of all bureau funds which shall remain unexpended next July. Respecting the unsettled claims for back pay and bounty, the Commissioner recommends the continuance of the division in connection with the War Department as long as it shall be deemed necessary by the Secretary of War for the completion of the work committed to its charge. In this connection General Howard remarks that it may seem hazardous to withdraw this bureau agency so soon. It may appear, he says, like surrendering the freed people to the direction of those who have not shown themselves particularly friendly to their interests, but bases this recommendation on the belief that each of the several States where the bureau exists or has existed will be completely reconstructed by next July, and the freedmen, having all the rights of citizenship, can protect themselves with such aid as the United States military forces may be able to render, the only bar to this result being the ignorance of those who have not yet been reached by the influence of education. This ignorance will be remedied gradually by the States establishing thorough systems of common schools, the Department of Education or special agency referred to above receiving the school buildings already erected, and the general supervision of schools of higher grade will supplement the efforts of the people themselves, and encourage and extend the work of education in much the same way that the Bureau has been able to do. Further, the new agency should not be limited to refugees and freedmen, so that what is undertaken will be applicable to all classes of people. The Commissioner believes an investment of funds for the purposes of education the best that can be made in the States with which he has had to do. He also recommends the immediate transfer of buildings erected for schools for refugees and freedmen, upon land purchased by regularly incorporated institutions of learning, to the several corporate bodies having the institutions in charge, upon condition that they shall continue the work of education therein, and never exclude any person on account of color.

General Howard then makes several very sensible suggestions with reference to the indigent freedmen in this District. He says that for a few years past appropriations have been made for the relief of certain classes, such as the aged, the young children, the maimed, the insane, etc.

In addition there is a large class of people, colored and white, who are very poor, who have families to support, and who are accustomed to receive aid, either directly or indirectly, from this relief fund. The Commissioner says it seems to him the best plan that could be proposed, instead of large relief appropriations, to ask Congress to open up all the avenues and improve the public grounds as far as the city has extended, making the necessary appropriations therefor. This would give a great deal of work through which the means of sustaining the families of the poor would be derived, and at the same time it would carry on to completion the necessary improvements to be made by the General Government at the capital.

He adds that it seems to him a wise provision that Congress has reserved the avenues as well as the necessary public grounds under its own immediate charge. The Commissioner also thinks that a reformatory institution for children without distinction of race, similar to those in New York and Boston, is much needed in this District. One is already in existence, but are confined to those convicted of crime. A large class of mischievous boys who are a positive injury to the schools, and who are falling into idle and vicious habits, could be reclaimed and rendered a blessing to themselves and society by being sent to one of these well conducted schools. He recommends this subject for the consideration of Congress.

The report concludes with an expression of high appreciation of the labors of the Assistant Commissioners, and other officers and agents of the Bureau who have labored with assiduity and fidelity to perform the delicate and trying duties committed to their charge. They have done what they could to relieve the shock of transition from slavery to freedom, and have aided our loyal people not a little in realizing the substantial inauguration of free labor, free schools, and loyal governments.

### French Suicides.

A letter from Paris, dated October 17, says:—"Yesterday a young lady of rare beauty and distinguished manners, about eighteen years of age, committed suicide by throwing herself from the summit of the column in the Place Vendome, and died in a few minutes. In her pocket were directions, written in pencil, that she should be conveyed to her mother, whose address in Paris was given, and the unfortunate girl at the same time begged that the said catastrophe should be broken to her parents as gently as possible. The cause which led to the rash act is not known, but it is said to be connected with a love affair. This is the second suicide within six weeks from top of this lofty monument; and it is somewhat singular that the unhappy lady fell precisely on the same spot within the rails where a young man who preceded her in the terrific leap was dashed to pieces."

THE SULTAN'S SERAGLIO.—The present Sultan has greatly reduced the seraglio in all its branches. He has not only cut down his late brother's household, but has restricted his own. He gave a new example of having a head wife, and the number of his wives is limited. He pensioned off his brother's widows and servants, taking over some of the servants at reduced wages. To one distinguished eunuch, it is related, he offered £400 a year. This the distinguished individual indignantly refused, affirming that he could get more in a respectable family. The Sultan said:—"When I offered him as much yearly as my brother gave for him, I thought I had made him a liberal offer; but as he is not satisfied, let him go." The scandals of the late reign are at an end. There are no bonds of first, second, and third queens. The new Sultan mother has refused to take her whole income or allowance. The civil list charges are paid regularly, and no Christian tradesman speculates at the expense of the Sultan's wife. If the Sultans have set the example of polygamy, the imperial princesses have set that of monogamy. The daughters of the late Sultan were allowed to marry the handsomest young men they chose, and when married the young men were made princes to suit them; but these imperial wives have long since laid down the law that their husbands shall have no other wives. The Egyptian princesses, who have large fortunes, try to maintain the same law, so that fashion is now setting in that direction.

### Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Stocks dull: Chicago and Rock Island 96; Reading, 97¾, Canton, 43; Erie, 72½; Cleveland and Toledo, 104; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97¾; Michigan Central, 108½; Michigan Southern, 78¾; New York Central, 112½; Illinois Central, 126¾; Cumberland preferred, 26; Missouri 6s, 94½; Hudson River, 125½; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 106⅜; do. 1864, 105⅞; do. 1865, 106; with the market easy. Ten-forties, 100½; Seven-thirties, 106⅛; Gold closed at 141⅛. Money, 7 per cent. Sterling Exchange, 109¾@110.

## SECOND EDITION

## EUROPE.

## THE WAR FOR ROME.

### Important News by the Atlantic Cable.

### The Position and Strength of Garibaldi's Army.

### Accounts of Recent Actions.

**Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.**

GARIBALDI'S CAMP.

**The Headquarters Position and Army of Liberation—How the Men are Armed and Behave—Eight of the Revolutionists to be Shot by Order of Garibaldi—The Roman Peasants Apathetic—Discipline and Daily Life of the General.**

GARIBALDI'S CAMP, CASTEL YUIBILERO (five miles distant from Rome), Oct. 30.—Garibaldi's camp is situated at Castel Yuibilero, five miles distant from the city of Rome. On this day (Wednesday) in the morning he had at his headquarters, under his immediate command, three thousand revolutionary soldiers. The men are well armed and have plenty of provisions. The General has no artillery except two brass guns taken from the Papal soldiers during the fight at Monte Rotondo. They have no tents to shelter in, and there is very little discipline maintained. The rear is unguarded.

Garibaldi's headquarters position in the field is placed at a point facing Rome and in full view of the Eternal City.

There are no Papal troops between us and Rome, as the soldiers of the Pope, who have been gradually and steadily falling back for some days past, have retreated within the line of the fortifications of the city.

Before their retirement from the field they burned all the bridges ever the river.

The Roman peasants residing in the neighborhood of the contending forces take no interest, at least evince none, in the progress of affairs. They are engaged at the plough and tending to their flocks in the plain just as usual.

Garibaldi's men do not interfere with them and respect their property. They do not take away sheep or oxen, or any of the agricultural goods or chattels in the vicinity of the camp or on the roads leading hereto, with the exception of the wood of the field fences, which is required for warmth and purposes of cooking their food. They behave, indeed, well

Eight men of the Garibaldian army are to be shot to-morrow, by sentence of a court martial, having been convicted of thieving at Monte Rotondo.

The men of the force are very enthusiastic in their hopes as to the result of the movement on Rome, but the weather is very cold during nights, and this tests their patriotism and endurance not a little.

Recruits come in at the average of six hundred daily. Alms and provisions are had in large quantities from the province of Terni, in anticipation of a fight with the Papal Government.

There has been no actual engagement since the fights at Viterbo and Monte Rotondo.

The priests fought bravely at Monte Rotondo.

After the fight at Monte Rotondo Garibaldi's officers begged of him to shoot at once all the prisoners taken in action, but he refused promptly and with determination.

The French have not arrived at Rome yet.

Signor Ascerbi was not killed at Viterbo, as at first reported.

Garibaldi's sons, Menotti and Ricciotti, are both in the camp with their father. We all sleep on the floor of an old monastery.

Garibaldi will not advance nearer to Rome until he has twenty thousand men at least under his command. He is to-day engaged in making an examination of the ruins of the bridges destroyed by fire by the Papal troops.

In camp the General retires at eight o'clock in the evening, and rises from his pallet on the floor at five in the morning.

It is said that he intends to occupy Monte Mario immediately.

Two thousand Papal troops, well officered and handled in the field, could destroy Garibaldi's force by an assault on the rear of his position.

The members of the insurrectionary committees are here consulting with Garibaldi. The General would regard it as an act of madness to attack Rome with the force just now under his command.

There are large supplies of food and ammunition at Monte Rotondo and Corez.

The Italian troops posted on the frontier are in fine condition and advancing.

**Duty at an Outpost—Escorting Papal Prisoners.**

TERNI, NEAR ROME, Oct. 31.—All the Garibaldian force left here to day, escorting the Papal military prisoners taken in the late actions, *en route* towards Florence. The prisoners were insulted at the stations by the people, and some confusion ensued; but the Italian police restored order.

ITALY.

**Garibaldian Volunteers Overhauled by the King's Troops — Revolutionary Depots Closed.**

FLORENCE, Oct. 31.—A battalion of Italian Garibaldian volunteers from this city, which had just marched for the frontier, has been stopped at Narni, on the way, by the Italian troops.

The King's Government has ordered that the revolutionary "Relief Committees," both here and in the provinces, shall be closed.

Garibaldi demonstrations continue to be made daily in all the chief towns of Italy.

*FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.*

**Noon Report of Markets.**

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 2—Noon.—The steamship Cuba, from Boston on the 23d ult., via Halifax, has arrived here *en route* for Liverpool.

LONDON, Nov. 2—Noon.—Consols for money opened at 94 7-16; United States Five-twenties, 70¼; Illinois Central, 81; Erie Railroad, 47.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 2—Noon.—Cotton opened quite steady at the closing quotations of yesterday; middling uplands, 8¼d.; middling Orleans, 9d. The sales for to-day are estimated at 8000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Peas, 51s.; California Wheat, 15s. 9d.; Western mixed Corn, 49s. 9d., on the spot; Oats, 3s 10d. No. 1 Milwaukee red Wheat 14s; Barley 51s 6d for American.

Provisions—Beef, 115s.; Pork, 12s.; Bacon, 52s. for Cumberland cut middles; Cheese, 52s.

Produce—Rosin, 9s. for common, and 12s. for pale; Tallow, 45s. 3d.; Spirits Turpentine, 27s.; Petroleum, 1s. 6d. for spirits and standard white.

**Arrival of Philadelphia Tugs at New Orleans.**

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 2.—Two fine steamer tugs, the Achilles and the Thomas A. Morgan, which were recently built in Philadelphia by Messrs. S. & J. M. Flanagan, of that city, have just arrived at this port. During their long voyage they worked admirably, and displayed the most thorough sea-going qualities.

**Arrival of Steamers.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The steamers Circassian, from Bremen; Atalanta, from London; Cambria, from Hamburg; and Virginia, from Liverpool, have arrived here.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

**The Contested Election Cases.**

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judges Allison and Brewster.—This morning the contested election cases came up in the Court of Common Pleas and Judge Allison delivered an opinion disposing of certain points which had been raised by counsel.

Judge Allison said:—On Monday morning last a motion was made to strike out from the petitions filed in the cases of the City Commissioner, Clerk of the Orphans' Court, and Register of Wills, certain specifications which are enumerated in the motion, as filed by counsel for the respondents.

The motion in the case is to strike out specifications 3 to 14. The original motion embraced also the 15th and 16th, but upon the argument the motion as to these two specifications was not pressed, and they were withdrawn. It was found that the motion was based upon a mistake as to these two specifications, and therefore it was restricted to the specifications from the 3d to the 14th, inclusive.

The alleged ground upon which this motion is made is one of those that have often claimed the consideration of the Court—so often been passed upon that the Court is required to look to its last decision, for the purpose of ascertaining what decision ought to be made in this case.

The Judge then read the specifications, and the reasons alleged why they should be stricken out. In deciding the point at issue, he then read from THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of February 16 1866, the greater portion of his decision of that date, in the contested election case of Weaver vs. Given, and concluded by denying the motion of the respondents.

Mr. Mann then made a motion that a rule be entered requiring the respondents to file their answer within ten days. The Court granted the motion, and thus the matter stands for the present.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—The following case, which was the origin of all the difficulty between the United States and State authorities, was this morning adjudicated as follows:—

The Commonwealth, *ex relatione* Elizabeth Hamilton vs. Captain Andrew M. Brown, U. S. A. This is a writ of habeas corpus brought to release William Lewis Hamilton, the son of the relator, from an alleged illegal enlistment and detention as a soldier in the United States Army. The principal question in dispute is whether the prisoner was twenty-one years of age at the time of his enlistment. The testimony of his mother and sister was that he was born October 15, 1847. His own oath at the time of enlistment was that he was over twenty-one years of age. This he afterwards confirmed by a statement to Sergeant Revel that he was twenty-one years of age at the time of the election of Governor Geary, and voted for him. This was the principal testimony. There was some additional testimony of his having been born on the 15th of October, 1847, by two witnesses who testified that they knew the family in Germany; that the 15th of October was the birthday of the King of Prussia, and they remember from his birthday being the 15th of October from that fact; and that it was in 1847, one by having had his house burned in 1847 about the time of his birth, and the other by being at his christening.

The case, however, only knew that a son was born to the relator about the time of the burning of his house, without knowing that it was the prisoner; and the other fixed the time by a memorandum-book, said to contain the date of the christening, which he said he could produce but which he failed to produce. There was also said to be a family Bible, containing the entry of his birth, which could be produced, but which, after search made for it, was said to be lost. A leaf was also exhibited which was said to be a copy of the entry in the family Bible, which stated the birth to be October 15, 1847, but the 7 in the date was manifestly altered from a 1. The appearance of the prisoner does not indicate that he was under twenty-one years of age on the 1st of April last, the date of the enlistment.

The effect of the testimony, to speak moderately of it, is to leave the question of the age of the prisoner in doubt. This is not enough. It should be shown affirmatively that he was not twenty-one years of age at the time of his enlistment. He having sworn that he was twenty-one at the time of enlistment it requires more testimony than is sufficient to raise a doubt to rebut his oath and to change the status of the prisoner.

It was also alleged that he was not sober at the time of his enlistment, but this I think is clearly disproved by the testimony of the witnesses who were present at that time. It is not necessary to consider the effect of his being under trial by a court-martial for desertion. The prisoner is remanded.

U. S. District Attorney Valentine for the United States. Christian Kuease for the relator.

The following is another case somewhat similar to the preceding:—

The Commonwealth, ex relatione Catharine Gerke, vs. Andrew M. Brown, Captain United States Army. Peirce, J.—This is a habeas corpus brought to release John Eifert, the son of the relator, from an alleged unlawful enlistment and detention as a soldier in the United States Army. It was satisfactorily proved before me that the prisoner enlisted without the consent of his mother, his only living parent, and that he was about sixteen years of age. He is manifestly a boy in appearance; and it was a clear violation of law to enlist him as a soldier in the Army of the United States. Such enlistments bring the acts of the enlisting officers into disrepute. They are in utter disregard of parental rights and authority, and cannot be justified in either law or morals.

The detention of the prisoner was further claimed on the ground that he was a deserter, under arrest for desertion, and that a charge of desertion had been preferred against him. In the case of Commonwealth vs. Fox, 7 Barr, 336, it was held that the enlistment of a minor into the Army of the United States was void, as forbidden by the law of Congress, and that the minor left the custody of the officer or deserted made no material difference in the case. If he were in custody of a court martial at the time of the service of the process in this case, or if the jurisdiction of the court martial had attached in any way, prior to the attachment of the jurisdiction of this Court, it would introduce a question of interest and importance which will require adjudication when it may arise. It does not arise in this case. This writ of habeas corpus was sued out and served before any charge of desertion was preferred against him. No court martial was constituted for his trial, and his right to a discharge cannot be affected by such a contingency.

The prisoner is discharged.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, Nov. 2, 1867.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds were firmly held. 7·30s sold at 105¼, a slight advance; 100¼ was bid for 10-40s; 112 for 6s of 1881; 108¼ for '62 5-20s; 105¼ for '64 5-20s; 106 for '65 5-20s; and 107¼ for '67 5-20s. City loans were in fair demand; July '65 5-20s, 101½, an advance of ½.

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania sold at 51½, a decline of ¼; Minehill at 57, no change; and Reading at 48¾, no change; 23 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 64¼ for Norristown; 30 for North Pennsylvania; 31 for Lehigh Valley; 23 for Catawissa preferred; and 25½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Hestonville sold at 11; 77 was bid for Second and Third; 45 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 35 for Union.

There is no material change to note in the rates of money, though the Money Market is quoted easier. The loan market is easy at 6@7 on call, and at 8@ on discounts, with few transactions in commercial paper.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 140 was bid for First National; 180 for Norther Liberties; 31½ for Mechanics'; 110 for Kensington; 96 for Western; 110 for Tradesmen's; 70 for City; 44 for Consolidation; 63 for Commonwealth; and 70 for Corn Exchange.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 23 for preferred do.; 35½ for Lehigh Navigation; 90 for Morris Canal preferred; and 10 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 141¼; 11 A. M., 141½; 12 M., 141¼; 1 P. M., 141½, an advance of ¼ on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Deheven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

15 sh Lehigh N stk..... 35¼

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1000 | City 6s, New | 101¼ | $50 | U S 7-30s, Jy | 105¼ |
| $200 | do. New | 101¼ | $9000 | Pa 6s, W L cp | 102¼ |
| $300 | do. New | 101¼ | $1000 | C & Am 6s, '83 | 86¾ |
| $100 | do. New | 101¼ | $1000 | Read 6s '43 | 91¼ |
| $100 | do. New | 101¼ | 21 | sh Minehill | 57 |
| $200 | do. New | 101¼ | 5 | do | 57 |
| $100 | do. New | 101¼ | | | |

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¼@112¾; do. 1862, 108¼@108¾; do., 1864, 105¼@105¾; do., 1865, 106@106¼; do., 1865, new, 107¼@107⅞; do., 1867, new, 107¼@107¾; do. 5s, 10-40s, 100¼@100½; do. 7·30s, June, 105¼@105½; do., July, 105¼@105½; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40@119⅝; do. December, 1864, 118¾@119¼; do., May, 1865, 117¼@117⅞; do., August, 1865, 116¼@116½; do., September, 1865, 115¾@116; do. October, 1865, 115¼@115¾. Gold, 141¼@141¾. Silver, 135½@137.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 112@112¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 108¼@108½; do., 1864, 105¼@105½; do., 1865, 105¼@106¼; do. July, 1865, 107¼@107½; do. July, 1867, 107¼@107½; 5s, 10-40s, 100¼@100½; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 105¼@105½; 3d series, 105½@105¾; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 118¼; May, 1865, 117¼; August, 1865, 116¼; September, 1865, 115¾; October, 1865, 115¼. Gold, 141¼@141¾.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112@112¼; old 5-20s, 108¼@108¾; new 5-20s, 1864, 105¼@105½; do., 1865, 106@106¼; do., July, 107¼@107¾; do., 1867, 107¼@107¾; 10-40s, 100¼@100⅝; 7·30s, June, 105¼@105¾; do., July, 105¼@105½. Gold, 141¼@141¾.

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Nov. 2.—The Flour Market is excessively dull, and prices are drooping. There is no demand for shipment, and the home consumers purchase very sparingly. Sales of 400 barrels, including superfine at $7·50@8·50, extras at $8·50@9·50, Northwestern extra family at $9·75@11, Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family at $11@12·25, and fancy brands at $13@14·50, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $8·75@9. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is almost at a stand, and it is impossible to give reliable quotations. Sales of 1500 bushels red at $2·40@2·55 for good and prime. Rye may be quoted at $1·60 ⅌ bush. for Pennsylvania. Corn is inactive, and prices are weak. Sales of yellow at $1·40, and Western mixed at $1·38@1·39. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 1500 bushels at 60@72c., the latter rate for prime white. No transactions were reported in either Barley or Malt.

Seeds—100 bushels Flaxseed were taken at $2·50; Timothy ranges from $2 to $2·25; and Cloverseed from $7·25 to $8.

Bark—A small lot of No. 1 Quercitron sold at $54 ⅌ ton.

Groceries and Provisions are dull, and prices of most descriptions are weak.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

*For additional Marine News see Third Page.*

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....NOVEMBER 2.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....52 | 11 A. M.....64 | 2 P. M.....70

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Chase, Harding, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.

Barque Hunter, York, Portland, Warren, Gregg & Morris.

Brig A. M. Knight, Knight, Portland, do.

Schr A. Pharo, Shourds, Providence, John C. Scott & Sons.

Schr Mary Ella, Thomas, Portsmouth, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.

Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, New Bedford, Rommel & Hunter.

Schr Clyde, Gave, Norwich, Day, Huddell & Co.

Schr J. B. Van Dusen, Moore, Fair Haven, do.

Schr M. E. Thompson, Warren, Boston, Reppller & Bro.

Schr M. E. Amsden, Smith, Boston, Rathbun, Stearns & Co.

Schr Mary Ann, Prescott, Washington, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.

Schr Brandywine, Ireland, Washington, do.

Schr San Juan, Rackett, New Haven, W. H. Johns & Co.

Str Decatur, Young, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, 60 hours from Wilmington, N. C, with cotton and naval stores to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Brig Five Brothers, Huntley, 12 days from St. John, N. B., with laths and pickets to order.

Schr E. A. Conant, Foss, 8 days from Calais, with lumber to W. A. Levering.

Schr Gen. Grant, Shropshire, from Georgetown, with coal to captain.

Schr Mary Ann, Prescott, from Hartford.

Schr T. Booz, Somers, from Boston.

Schr R. Peterson, English, from Boston.

Schr J. T. Weaver, Weaver, from Salisbury.

Schr San Juan, Rackett, from Wilmington.

Schr Brandywine, Ireland, from Wilmington.

Schr A. Pharo, Shourds, from Providence.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Decatur, Young, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Crusader, Raymond, hence, at New York yesterday.

Ships Cornwallis, Allen, and John Clark, Letourneau, for Philadelphia, at Liverpool 19th ult.

Steamship Alliance, Kelly, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Brig Almire, Galley, from Fall River for Philadelphia, returned to Newport 31st ult.

Schr H. Simmons, hence for Salem, sailed from Holmes' Hole 31st ult.

Schr J. A. Crawford, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 30th ult.

Schr Emma M. Fox, Case, hence, at Providence 31st ultimo.

Schr Elvira, Kelly, from Fall River for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 30th ult.

Schr Sarah A. Boice, Boice, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 31st ult.

Schr Champion, from Calais for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 30th ult.

Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 31st ult.

Schr Reading Rit No. 50, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 30th ult.

Schr J. Nelson, Hackett, from Taunton for Philadelphia, at Newport 31st ult.

Schr M. Woolsey, hence for Boston, at New London 30th ult.

Schr Tantamount, from Salem for Philadelphia, at Newport 31st ult.

Schr Almira Wooley, hence, at Norwich 30th ult.

Schr Lochiel, from Calais for Philadelphia, at Newport 31st ult.

Schr J. H. Bartlett, Wiggins, hence, at Newport 30th ultimo.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK Nov. 1.—Arrived, steamship R. Clyde, Chichester, from Wilmington.

Ship Eugene, Calmoley, from Hamburg.

Ship J. Elliott, Griffith, from Calcutta.

Barque Wheatland, Johnson, from Buenos Ayres.

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

### Republican Aims.

*From the N. Y. Nation.*

There can be but little question now of the way in which the reconstruction process, as Congress has arranged it, will end. By hook or by crook the Southern States will come into the Union under it, and for the most part they will be brought in by Radical hands. The new constitutions will, of course, meet Congressional requirements, and then all will be done for the Southern negro that the Republican party at the North has proposed to do by direct legislation. We put aside the scheme of establishing each colored head of a family on a forty-acre farm as one which the party, as a party, has never seriously entertained, though some of its leaders may have talked of it. Whatever is to be done, if anything is to be done, towards the better distribution of landed property at the South, will have to be done by State legislation. We are getting further and further away every day from the possibility of Congress undertaking any such job. There will still remain the task of abolishing the odious discrimination against negroes at the North by which the legislation of several States is still disgraced.

We fear the opportunity of accomplishing this speedily has, as we pointed out last week, passed away for the present, but we are satisfied, nevertheless, that the abuse will not be of very long duration. It cannot last under the battery of a free press and a free platform. The arguments by which the Ohio Republicans defend their opposition to it at the late election show that it cannot last very long, for they show that it rests simply on ignorance or prejudice. If it appeared that there was any principle of government to which the body of the people are deeply attached violated by the admission of the negroes to the polls, we should look forward to a long and doubtful struggle. But when there is nothing better to be said against it than that people dislike or despise "niggers," or that "this is a white man's government," we know that its triumph is not very far distant.

But supposing, then, "equal suffrage" established all over the country—the millennium would still be to come. There are abundant indications on all sides of us that many good people are not of this opinion. The fight against caste and privilege and inequality before the law has been so bitter, the prize on which the Republican party is at last setting its hands seems so splendid and has seemed so remote, that people have naturally enough worked themselves up into the belief that, once it is attained, most of the ills by which the body politic is affected will soon disappear. The ballot during the last two years has been constantly spoken of as if it were a kind of panacea, as if we had only to give it to persons of the male and female sex, not lunatics or criminals, in order to see the Golden Age return, to see the thorny path of progress, along which the race has thus far struggled with bleeding feet, suddenly converted into a path of flowers, in which "toil of heart and knees and hands" will be no longer necessary. Of course we do not mean to affirm that if any individual Republican were asked privately whether he thought impartial suffrage would bring back the Golden Age, he would not laugh the idea to scorn. But we do not hesitate to affirm that there has been widely diffused through the ranks of the party a vague notion that, the ballot once secured for all, we should find ourselves on "the shining table-lands," where questions of government would give us no more trouble, where every man would know his duty and do it, and the knaves and oppressors would fade into nothingness. We go further, and affirm that this notion, vague though it has been, has done much towards creating and fostering the recklessness and carelessness in the management of the party, the indifference of good men to the corruption and jobbery and humbug which have brought on it its recent reverses, and which render its success in this State still doubtful. If the conviction that the ballot is, after all, but a means to an end; that in the hands of ignorant men it is but a means of defense and of education; that, like any other power, it may be used for good as well as for evil; and that the cause of all bad government in all ages and all nations has been the ignorance of the mass of the people, had been general, we should not have witnessed the squandering of resources, the waste of enthusiasm, of devotion, and of numbers during the past two years which have brought the party into its present difficulties.

It is, however, because we do *not* believe the mission of the Republican party to be simply the work of reconstruction, or the establishment of universal suffrage; because we *do* believe that even if the organization should under its present name disappear, when these ends have been accomplished, it will reappear with but very little change in its elements under another; that it is now, and must remain by whatever name it may be known, the party of progress—the party which will seek to govern men through their reason rather than through their prejudices, their appetites, or their selfishness; the party of order, of education, of peace, and of national honesty; the party through which good and patriotic men will have to bring their convictions to bear on public affairs—that we rejoice in its successes, and should mourn its recent reverses more if we did not feel that they will prove the means of purifying it and increasing its efficiency.

But it must get rid of the notion at once and for ever that universal suffrage is a cure-all, and that when it has secured this its work is over. Its work will never be over while there are such things as knavery or corruption in politics; while there is a single bit of legislation needed to advance the common weal, a single law on the statute-book which keeps people from being as happy or as prosperous as they might be if it were not there. It is not the party of "equal suffrage," or of any other political pill or tonic; it is the party of good government, of virtue, knowledge, and understanding.

The Democratic party will not be hereafter, in any good sense of the word, a "conservative" party, a party striving to keep things fixed either through caution or through a sentimental attachment to the past. Now that slavery is gone, there is no time-honored abuse left for the lovers of old things to rally round. There is no objection here, as there is in Europe, on the part of any class of the community to frequent legislative changes, no love of ancient ways as ancient; all parties are almost equally fond of change and equally ready to try experiments in government. The Democrats are not, therefore, the equivalents of the European Tories or "Junkers." The party which the party of progress will here always find opposed to it will be a party composed of the most ignorant and most vicious elements in the community, led by men fond of power, and anxious to use the vice and ignorance and degradation of their followers in order to attain it, and clamoring for much government or little government, for interference or non-interference, for honesty or repudiation, for movement or for repose, as may seem most likely to gratify the passions or the prejudices of the rank and file. To call this party "Conservative" is to degrade a term which some of the purest and best men in the world have, amidst many errors and many delusions, ennobled by their self-sacrifice, their enthusiasm, and their piety.

If this be a true view of the ends for which the Republican party exists, it must, in order to do its duty, discard at once the idea that it may or must use the same means that the Democratic party has been in the habit of using. As it rests on the moral and religious sentiment of the community, and as it is to this sentiment that it must always address itself, it must give up the idea of copying Democratic methods, Democratic discipline and organization. Its means must, in a word, be noble as well as its aims. It must abandon the Democratic plan of throwing dust in the people's eyes, of treating voters as if they were children, of trying to persuade people, like Macaulay's Brahmin, that a mangy dog is a fine sheep, fit to sacrifice to the gods; it must give up all forms of humbug; it must not, for instance, try to bamboozle poor Irishmen by affecting to believe the Fenians a belligerent power, and passing sham votes of sympathy with "the Irish republic;" it must not affect to believe that men can work eight hours and yet be entitled to as much wages as if they worked ten; it must not pretend to believe that every male voter is a perfect judge of measures and men; that it makes no difference what a candidate's character or antecedents may be, provided he is "sound" on the suffrage or the temperance or the Sunday question, or on any other question; it must not affect to consider a judge's character and learning to be considerations of less importance than his political opinions; it must not, for instance, solemnly pretend to believe such a person as Judge Underwood "an enlightened jurist," simply because he hates Rebels; it must give up pretending to consider the conclusions of human reason to be no obstacles to the gratification of anything on which enthusiasm or passion may have set its heart, and, above all, it must make the character of public men the first, and their knowledge the second, qualification for office. Mr. Stevens is just now abusing it for its "want of courage." We presume he means by this its failure to take some more "advanced" and less defensible position; some position which would bid louder defiance to the teachings of experience and principles of human nature than any he has yet been able to urge it into. We, too, think it is want of courage that has brought it to grief; but it is not the kind of courage he has in his mind; it is the courage to discard base arts and crooked ways and mean compliances; the courage to trust everything to humanity, the conscience, the good sense, and the love of truth and justice of the American people, and nothing whatever to "management" and chicane and balderdash. Some of the sages who have had charge of it have been all along under the delusion that if they only shouted loud enough for "equal rights" it made no difference how many knaves got office, and how much humbug they embodied in speeches and resolutions; but they are gradually awakening from it. There are already strong indications that the men of influence are finding out what the matter is. The New York *Tribune*—and we refer to it not because we wish to cast any special blame on it for recent reverses, but because it is the most influential journal of the party—is doing now what, had it been done a year or two years ago, would, we verily believe, have prevented these reverses—warning the "legislative jobbers" off the course, and advising voters not simply to "scratch" but to "bolt," not simply to strike bad names off the party ticket but to put good ones on it; in other words, to make the getting of good men into office the first of party aims; and this it evidently does in the belief, which is and always has been ours, that in no way can the Republican party secure so long a tenure of power, so thoroughly root itself in the confidence of the people, as by showing that it considers victory at the polls not a blessing but a curse if it has been won through processes which harden the popular heart, blunt the popular conscience, or provide knaves with the reward of their hypocrisy. We sincerely trust that now that they are shaking off the delusion that they must swallow nominations whole, the Republicans of this State and elsewhere will show that they have clearer views of what the functions and value of the party are than many of their leaders, and that they will, while saving their consciences, give it their hearty support.

### The Presidential Question—The Coalition Against General Grant.

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

There seems to be a common understanding and a sort of coalition among radicals and Copperheads, Chase Republicans, and Seymour and Pendleton Democrats, to kill off General Grant as a Presidential candidate. Nor is there any mystery in this strange alliance. With the nomination of General Grant as the Republican candidate, the issue of the Presidential election is a foregone conclusion. Excepting, perhaps, Delaware, Maryland, and Kentucky, Grant would sweep the whole country, North, South, East, and West. The result would be the same with one opposition candidate or a dozen such candidates in the fight. There would not be the ghost of a chance for Seymour, Pendleton, or McClellan, running singly or all together. This is well understood by the Democratic leaders. Hence they are doing, and will do, all they can to put Grant on the shelf and put Chase into the foreground as the Republican candidate. With Chase in the field, and Grant set aside, the campaign will be fought, not upon the grand achievements and high claims of the man upon the gratitude of a grateful people, but upon the principle which he represents. Thus, against the universal negro suffrage and Southern negro supremacy schemes, and against the financial policy and principles of Mr. Chase, the Democrats, with Chase's nomination, will make their fight in the nomination of Seymour or Pendleton, and the Republicans will have to meet them on these issues. The glories of the war will be thrown out of the canvass, and thus shorn of their locks of Samson, the Republicans will be reduced to the level of the opposition; for their strength will be only that of their principles.

This explains the anxiety of the Democratic leaders to get General Grant out of the way, and to bring Mr. Chase into the field as the Republican standard-bearer. They have learned, not only from the popularity of Gen. Jackson, but from that of General Harrison and General Taylor, the power of military glory; and they also know, from the fate of Henry Clay, that the most distinguished statesman, of whom everything is known, may be defeated by a second-rate obscure politician if put on a popular platform. The Chase faction, however, believe in the discipline of the Republican party, and that, with his negro political system in the South, and with his financial system, including his legion of national banks in the North and his bondholders, he has the machinery for holding the Republican elements together. And so the Chase Republicans are as anxious as the Seymour Democrats of New York, or the Pendleton Democrats of Ohio, to shelve General Grant.

The Chase managers and bankers of the New York Republican camp are working like beavers to reverse, in our November election, the tremendous October verdict of Ohio against Chase and his universal panacea of universal and immediate negro suffrage. They hold that Mr. Chase is not responsible for their Ohio disaster, and that Mr. Pendleton's convenient proposition for paying off the national bondholders in greenbacks had much to do with the increase of the Democratic vote in Ohio. But the approaching election in New York will be conclusive one way or the other, on this Chase platform of universal negro suffrage and Southern negro supremacy. The conservative Grant Republicans, therefore, can settle the question on Tuesday next in favor of their candidate, by simply letting the Chase men fight out the battle for themselves; for, while the loss of New York to the Republicans, after all their other losses this fall, will leave them no alternative but General Grant, it is altogether probable that if they save New York, the result will turn the scale in favor of Chase.

Give them New York, and then, as Mr. Chase and his engineers have possession of the Republican machinery, we apprehend that General Grant will be shelved; we guess that, satisfied with his present desirable position, he will consent to stand aside in favor of Chase; and if so, we may, between Chase and Seymour, or Chase and Pendleton, prepare for one of the most exciting, sharply contested, and uncertain Presidential campaigns since that of 1844 between Clay and Polk.

### Repudiating Dodges.

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

The *Herald* says:—

"No sensible person proposes, we suppose, to issue two thousand millions of Government money and pay off the debt at once with that."

—Yes; George H. Pendleton does propose just that. Henry Clay Dean proposes it. Vallandigham proposes it. Every Western Copperhead of any account proposes it. And you are deceiving your readers when you assert that they do not.

The *Herald* continues:—

"What is meant by paying in greenbacks is to keep as much of that currency afloat as the country can reasonably bear, and by no means to contract the present amount till all or a large portion of the debt be liquidated. That is the proposition, and that, we think, is what the country will come to. And what injustice would be done? Who would be injured? Nearly all of the bondholders would be paid more than they gave for the bonds."

—Here is the old game of scaling the debt, which Hamilton put his foot on in 1790. A man walks up to the Treasury and says, "Mr. Treasurer, here is the promise of the United States to pay $1000 to bearer on demand; I want the money." "Well, here is $465," responds the Treasurer; "it is all that the bond cost you." If this isn't the answer of a scoundrel, then there never was a scoundrel.

—To determine how much greenback currency "the country can reasonably bear," we should resume and thereafter maintain specie payment. Then, if the country wants $400,000,000, or $800,000,000, or $1,200,000,000 of greenbacks, it will float that amount; all that are not needed in business will be sent in for redemption.

### God's Dealings with Nations.

*From the N. Y. Independent.*

That penalty waits upon crime, and that punishment sooner or later overtakes the guilty, was no revelation of Moses or of Christ. The experience of mankind had taught them this truth long before the thunders of Sinai or the milder effulgence of the Mount of Olives. The heathen typified the truth and evoked divinities out of their imaginations, whom they invested with this office of chastisement. Horace, in his sweetest and saddest strains, tells how Terror and Vengeance embark in the beaked trireme with their victims, and how gloomy Carl mounts behind the swiftest horseman. But the ancients did not fully apply this philosophy to men collected into nations, nor understand that the same law of penalty governs the fate of empires as well as of individuals. And the moderns, with all the light of a purer religion, and all the experience of the elder world, have not more than half discerned this pregnant truth.

Nations have always deemed themselves wiser than Omniscience and mightier than Omnipotence, and have endeavored to build themselves on injustice and wrong. And, though they may have seemed to flourish for a season, the divine justice has always overtaken them at last. Passing by the ancient nations, though they are most signal examples of this order of Providence, let us glance at the modern world. Two centuries ago Spain was the terror of Europe, the leading power of the world; and now where is she? Abject, degraded, the pest of her own people and the scorn of all other nations. The Inquisition and her colonial policy account for it all—for these were injustice and cruelty organized into institutions. Two hundred years ago what seemed more established forever than the Bourbons in France? A despotism, the most absolute and perfect that the world had ever seen, had been consolidating itself for two centuries and more, and it looked as if it must endure forever. But the breath of a handful of encyclopedists, and play-writers, and pamphleteers blew the mighty fabric down—their strength proceeding from the contempt of human rights on which that fabric rested. And what saved England, whose mediæval institutions were even less free than those of France, excepting that the wisdom of Eliot, and Vane, and Sydney discerned the true rule of liberty and justice, for the supremacy of which they labored and died? And in the exact proportions that that rule was adhered to has England been great and prosperous. And it is to her deviations from it that she owes most of her wars and all her intestine distresses, from Jacobitism down to Fenianism.

The present Bonaparte, too, is fast learning how vain it is to attempt to erect an imperial pyramid by placing it on its apex and propping it up with bayonets. Having waded through slaughter to his throne, and endeavored to strengthen and perpetuate it by injustic, and violence and fraud, at home and abroad, it seems now as if he would receive the punishment of his crimes in his own day and generation. His interference in the affairs of other nations, from those of Turkey to those of Mexico, have come to naught. His apparent successes have built up a rival nation in Italy, and embittered the nation he unintentionally created through his attempt to maintain the Pope as a peace-offering to the priests and peasantry of France. And now the Eldest Son of the Church has had to choose between fighting with Italy to uphold the temporal power, with Prussia watching to make her opportunity of his extremity, or forfeiting the superstitious support of the ignorant masses of France led by the priests. Excessive taxation and a grinding conscription alone can keep him on his throne, and it will take but a slight turn of affairs to make them the instruments of his fall. The condition of the Pope and of Victor Emanuel himself might be easily shown to be but inevitable complications arising from the endeavor to set aside the laws of God in their dealings with their subjects and other nations.

We are ourselves no obscure example of the truth of this doctrine. We, too, endeavored to build up our own prosperity and secure our own peace on the sacrifice of the rights and happiness of men as good as ourselves. We thought by consenting with tyrants to be permitted to enjoy a part of their plunder of the poor. And for a while we seemed to succeed. But at last He who said "Vengeance is mine" bared his arm and avenged His poor. We paid dearly in the blood of our first-born and in the spolling of our goods for our refusing to let this people go. And we have reason to hope that our chastisement has had the effect, in some good measure, which the divine chastisements are designed to produce. We have, under the sternest compulsion of Providence, retraced our steps, and begun doing the justice to our fellows which we should have done ninety years ago. Had our fathers laid the chains of their captives on the corner-stone of their new edifice, instead of offering human sacrifices upon it, what a mighty and prosperous people we should have been! The chain of our brethren which we consented to hold is what has held us back and kept us down in the career of greatness and glory. And now our future is to be shaped and colored by the wisdom with which we make absolute justice the new head of the corner of our reconstructed temple of liberty. This is the struggle in which we are now engaged, and through which we must labor to the crowning victory. When we learn that it is in righteousness and justice only that a nation can be established, and so live as a nation, we shall enter on a great career of prosperity and true glory beyond the warmest dreams of imagination. It is this that consecrates politics, and makes it a religious duty to take part in them until our laws become one with the divine laws of liberty, justice, and righteousness.

### Thaddeus Stevens on the Nature of Our Government—The Suffrage Question.

*From the N. Y. Times.*

An aged statesman in retirement sometimes wields even more influence than when actively engaged in the contents of public life. The weight and authority due to his ability and patriotic services are enhanced by the presumption which age affords, that his opinions are no longer affected by his passions, and that selfishness and ambition have ceased to be among the motives which control his judgment. When Jefferson at Monticello, and Madison at Montpelier, and John Adams at Quincy, were called on, after they had withdrawn from political life, to give their views as to the true interpretation of the Constitution, and the real intent of its framers on the question of State rights, or the tariff, or the limitations of Executive power, their replies carried great authority to fair-minded men of all parties, because they themselves had been foremost among the founders of the Government and the authors of the Constitution by which its powers and purposes were defined.

Thaddeus Stevens, at Lancaster, is trying to follow in their footsteps. Though still involved in the sharpest political struggles of the day, his waning life and failing health incite him to new modes of making his influence felt on the current of events; and lest he may not be able to impress his opinions upon the nation from his seat in Congress at its coming session, he has sent them forth in the form of a letter to a German neighbor and professedly in reply to his request. We doubt whether it will make as profound an impression on the public mind as its author anticipates. It lacks nearly all the qualities which gave to kindred papers issued by the early statesmen to whom we have referred, their great authority. Incoherent in its style, loose and inconclusive in its argument, and unsustained by anything in the Constitution or history of the country, it has nothing to command for it any overshadowing influence on public opinion. Even those who have been accustomed to regard Mr. Stevens as a great authority in affairs of government, will scarcely find in this paper anything to augment thier admiration. The very object it is intended to serve is not calculated to win for it the respect which so pretentious a document should command. The German admirer, who applies to Mr. Stevens for his "opinion of the present prospects of our country," does not ask whether we are coming back more or less slowly, but surely, to the sure foundations of our old freedom and prosperity—whether we are restoring the Constitution to its old supremacy and the Union to its old integrity, and are again rearing the structure of our Government on the principles and purposes of the fathers of the Republic; what he wants to know is "whether we *now* are likely to approach any *nearer to the true principles of liberty* than our fathers did, under their *old and constrained* Constitution." Without regard just now to the opinion of Mr. Stevens on this point, *we* do not think we are! We shall consider the country very fortunate if it ever again approaches *so near* to the "true principles of liberty" as did those who achieved our national independence and gave us the wisest, best, and most perfect constitution of government the world has ever seen!

Mr. Stevens has no hesitation in giving his correspondent and the country to understand, that he thinks we *can* do much better than our fathers did. He thinks we can now establish a government which will embody and protect the "true principles of liberty," much more perfectly than did that one which existed, and which still exists, under the Constitution of 1789. And the one thing to be done for the attainment of that end—the one act by which this more perfect form of liberty can be secured—is held by Mr. Stevens to be, the assertion and exercise by Congress of absolute and complete authority over the whole question of suffrage in all the States—so that no State shall have, hereafter, any right or power to say who shall, and who shall not, vote for any officer, legislative or executive, in the State or nation. That great, fundamental right—that power which lies at the basis of all government and of all authority—is to be denied to the States, and to be absorbed—held absolutely and exclusively—by the central authority of the nation. And *then* and *thus* we shall "approach much nearer to the true principles of liberty" than we ever could do under the "old and constrained Constitution" of our fathers!

Mr. Stevens does not pretend that the old Constitution ever permitted any such concentration of political power. He cannot deny, and in effect he admits, that it prohibited its exercise by the Federal authority. But he maintains that the fathers of the Republic *intended* to establish just such a government as he describes—that this was *their* ideal of government as well as his—and that while they could not carry it out, we can and must. And to sustain this most extraordinary and preposterous pretense, Mr. Stevens pretends to appeal to the Declaration of Independence. We copy from his letter the following passage in which his argument, if argument it can be called, is set forth:—

"The Constitution of 1789 did not carry out the principles of government which were intended by the fathers, when in 1776 they laid the foundation of the Government on which this nation was to be built. Then they had been inspired with such a light from on high as never man was inspired with before, in the great work of providing freedom for the human race, through a Government in which no oppression could find a resting place.

"They contemplated the erection of a vast empire over this whole continent, which in its national character should be governed by laws of a supreme, unvarying character. While municipal institutions might be granted with self control, for convenience, it was never intended that one-half of this nation should be governed by one set of laws, and the other half by another and conflicting set, on the same subject. The law, the principle, which was to apply to the dwellers on the Penobscot, was to apply to those on the Savannah and Susquehanna, else the declaration would have proclaimed the one—the people on the Penobscot or Susquehanna—were born free and equal, and those on the Savannah with a modified equality; that the one had inalienable rights, among which was liberty; that the other had inalienable rights, but perfect liberty was not among them.

"The grand idea of those immortal men was that there were certain rights, privileges and immunities which belonged to every being who had an immortal soul, none of which should be taken from him, nor could he surrender them in any arrangement with society. So essential to the repose of the whole community was it that every man should possess each of these right, privileges and immunities, that he was forbiden by his Creator to part with them. He could not sell himself, he could not sell his children into slavery. He could not sell his life for a price. He could not surrender the right to pursue his own happiness. Every attempt to do so was nugatory. Every instrument so indeed on such a contract, no matter how solemn, no matter how hedged about by broad seals, no matter how stamped by State legislation and executive approval, none of these things gave it life. It was null and void; it was a corpse incapable of animation.

"I am speaking now of the original design of the framers of the Declaration of Independence, who had determined that there were certain principles which, to give perfect liberty, should apply alike to every mortal being.

"What are those rights, privileges, and immunities? Without excluding others, three are specifically enumerated:—Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. These are universal and inalienable. It follows that everything necessary for their establishment and defense is within those rights.

"You grant a lot or easement in the midst of your estate, you thereby grant the right of way to it by ingress and egress.

"Disarm a community, and you rob them of the means of defending life. Take away their weapons of defense, and you take away the inalienable right of defending liberty. This brings us now directly to the argument by which we prove that the elective franchise is a right of the Declaration, and not merely a privilege, and is one of the rights and immunities pronounced by that instrument to be 'inalienable.' 'It,' as our fathers declared, 'all just government is derived from the assent of the governed,' if in federal republics that assent can be ascertained and established only through the ballot, it follows that to take away that means of communication is to take away from the citizen his great weapon of defense, and reduce him to helpless bondage. It deprives him of an inalienable right. This clearly proves that the elective franchise ranks with 'life' and 'liberty' in its sacred inalienable character."

Mr. Stevens thus asserts that the elective franchise is one of the inherent "inalienable rights" with which every human being is endowed by his Creator; that any law, constitution, or compact, no matter how solemn it may be, which deprives any human being of that right—the elective franchise—is "null and void;" and that our fathers, who framed the Declaration of Independence and established our Government, held precisely that view of the case, and intended "the erection of a vast empire over this whole continent which in its national character should be governed by laws of a supreme, unvarying character," recognizing these principles and making them the rule of its conduct and the foundation of its authority!

And now we say in reply that all this is utterly untrue. It is purely and wholly a figment of Mr. Stevens' imagination. He may entertain all these crude and absurd ideas of government, but the fathers of this republic never did. He cannot find, in anything they ever did, or ever said, anything to justify or excuse him for imputing to them any such opinions or ideas. We defy him to the inquiry. He cannot support his assertions, as to what they intended, and as to what they believed, by any evidence whatever. In point of historical fact, they never had any such ideas, either of abstract right or of the future destiny of this nation. The idea that voting was a right—absolute and universal, or even a right at all, was in that day entertained nowhere, outside of a restricted circle of speculative, closet theorists. Not a single statesman of that age—not a single one of the men who asserted, vindicated, and established our independence, ever dreamed of regarding and treating the suffrage as an inherent, universal right, and of making that theory the basis of our form of government.

Equally unfounded is the assertion that they or any of them "contemplated the erection of a vast empire over this whole continent to be governed by supreme unvarying laws." It would be difficult for Mr. Stevens or anybody else to invent a statement more directly opposite to facts than this. The history of the country—the record of their acts and opinions—proves its falsity. They did not dream of a continental empire of any sort—the most hopeful and prophetic of them all scarcely dreamed of a nation which should even carry its sway across the Mississippi; and as for a nation wielding a concentrated, central power over all its parts, exercising unrestrained and absolute authority over all the States which created and were to maintain its existence—the idea, if it had been suggested even as a possibility, would have been scouted as absurd, or would have utterly thwarted all hope of forming a Federal Union at all.

It seems incredible that a man so familiar with the facts of our history as Mr. Stevens ought to be, should venture to put such assertions as these before the world. He cannot believe them to be true in any historic sense. He may think that the fathers of the republic *ought* to have held these opinions to be consistent, and that, therefore, they probably did. But this gives him no show of warrant for asserting that these *were* their views, and for thus pressing the authority of their great names into their support. Such a course of argument is not merely unfair, it is dishonest. Mr. Stevens might as well falsify the dates and events of history, to suit his purpose, as to falsify the opinions and principles of its public men.

Mr. Stevens thus finds no shadow of support, in the opinions and views of the fathers, for his doctrine that the elective franchise ranks among the "inalienable rights" which were proclaimed by the Declaration of Independence as belonging to every human being, and of which no human being could be deprived by any law, compact, or constitution whatever. Such a doctrine would have been scouted with contempt by every one of the men to whom we are indebted for our independence and our frame of government. That it is also at variance with every principle of the Constitution, and at war with any form whatever of safe and stable government, it will be very easy to show; but we have already exhausted our space.

Mr. Stevens proceeds in his letter to urge that this "inalienable right" of universal suffrage was *suspended* by the Constitution of the United States, but that this suspension has been now removed by the fourteenth amendment to that instrument, and that now the whole framework of the Government must be reconstructed on that basis. We shall refer to this branch of the subject hereafter.


*Old Rye Whiskies.*

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS AND DRUGGETS.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

9 12 thatu2m NO. 507 CHESNUT STREET.

LOOKING-GLASSES

OF THE

BEST FRENCH PLATE,

In Every Style of Frames,

ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

NEW ART GALLERY,

F. BOLAND & CO.,

11 1 2m2p No. 614 ARCH Street.

STEAM ENGINE PACKING.

The modern and extremely popular packing, called

MILLER'S LUBRICATIVE,

OR

SOAP-STONE PACKING,

Has already been adopted by over 20,000 Locomotive and Stationary Engines, and is beyond question the easiest applied, the most durable, the cheapest, and wears the machinery the least of any steam engine packing yet introduced. It is not liable to burn or cur, does not require oil, and there is no waste in the use, as it is made of all sizes to suit the boxes, from ¼ to 2 inches in diameter. All persons interested in the use of the steam engine are particularly requested to give this packing a trial. A liberal discount will be made to dealers.

M. C. SADLER,

NO. 639 ARCH STREET, PHILA.

Sole Agent for Pennsylvania and Delaware.

See certificate below.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MOTIVE POWER AND MACHINERY, ERIE RAILWAY, NEW YORK, Sept. 29, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR:—In reply to your inquiries in relation to the comparative economy of Hemp Packing, as compared with Lubricating Packing, I will say that Hemp Packing, at an average cost of 38 cents per pound, costs us 2 3-10 mills per mile run, while the Lubricating Packing costs, at an average cost of 81 2-3 cents per pound, 1 1-10 mill per mile run. We propose to use it exclusively for all Steam Stuffing Boxes. Very truly yours,

H. G. BROOKS, Supt. M. P. & M.

P. S.—The popular

HYDRAULIC PACKING,

Adapted to cold-water pumps, and made similar to the Lubricative Packing, but of different material, will be furnished promptly any size from ¼ to 2 inches, and will be found a superior article for pumps.

9 21 stuth 2mzp M. C. S.

EXCURSIONS.

WILMINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE—CHANGE OF HOUR, ETC. On and after TUESDAY, October 1st, the steamers S. M. FELTON and ARIEL will run as follows:—Leave CHESNUT street wharf at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., leave WILMINGTON at 7 A. M. and 12½ P. M., stopping at CHESTER and HOOK each way. Fare to Wilmington 15 cents. Excursion tickets, per 9 A. M. boat, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 10 3 1m

## THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 1, 1867.

*Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*

From the creation of the world, in all ages and climes, it has been customary to set apart certain days for special religious observance. This has not always been influenced by the light of Christian knowledge, nor by any proper conception of the character of that Great Being "who ruleth the earth in righteousness," and "who daily loadeth us with his benefits;" but by an innate sense of the existence of an overruling Power, by which all the world and all it contains are governed and controlled. Aided by the dictates of cultivated reason and the teachings of Divine revelation, we, however, are taught to recognize in that Supreme Ruler a Heavenly Father, to whom we are indebted for existence and all the blessings we enjoy, and to whom we owe constant and fervent thanksgiving and praise. It is He who "visiteth the earth and watereth it;" who "setteth the furrows and blesseth the springings thereof;" who "crowneth the year with His goodness, and whose paths drop fatness;" who "clothest the pastures with flocks, and coverest the valleys with corn;" who "maketh the out goings of the morning and of the evening to rejoice;" who "is our refuge and strength;" who "maketh wars to cease," and "saveth us from our enemies;" whose "throne is forever and ever," and who "blesseth the nations whose God is the Lord."

On all sides we have increased assurances of the "loving kindness" of an All-wise Parent of Good, who has conducted our nation through a long and terrible war, and permitted our people to repose once more in safety, "without any to molest them or to make them afraid." The monstrous sentiment of disunion is no longer tolerated. The flag, the Union, and the Constitution are esteemed as the safeguards of the rights and liberties of the people, and are revered and defended as the ark of their political safety.

A kind Providence has not grown weary of supplying our continuous wants; a bounteous harvest has rewarded the labors of the husbandman; flocks and herds are scattered in countless numbers over our valleys and hills; commerce is uninterrupted, and vessels laden with the products of nature and of art speed unmolested over the trackless deeps. Neither pestilence, famine, political or social evils, financial embarrassments or commercial distress, have been permitted to stay the progress and happiness of the people of this great Commonwealth; but peace, health, education, morality, religion, social improvement and refinement, with their attendant blessings, have filled the cup of comfort and enjoyment to overflowing.

Recognizing our responsibility to Him who controls the destinies of nations as well as of individuals, and "from whom cometh down every good and perfect gift," to whom we are deeply indebted for all these and the richer blessings of our common Christianity, let us unitedly give out most devout gratitude and hearty thanksgiving: I, therefore, do hereby recommend that Thursday, the 28th day of November next, be set apart as a day of praise and thanksgiving; that all secular and worldly business be suspended, and the people assemble in their various places of worship to acknowledge their gratitude and offer up prayers for a continuance of Divine favor.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-second.

JOHN W. GEARY.

By the Governor:
F. JORDAN, Secretary of State.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

SERVICES IN AID OF THE DEAF-MUTE MISSION, under the Rev. Dr. Clerc, will be held in Holy Trinity Church on Sunday evening, November 3d, at 7½ o'clock, when the Annual Report will be read, and addresses made by Bishop Stevens, the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, and the Rev. Phillips Brooks.

The clergy and laity are invited to attend.

THE WAGNER FREE INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.—The lectures of this popular college are continued in the following order, *admission free*:—Geology, Monday, 7½ P. M., by Professor Wagner; Chemistry, Wednesday, 7½ P. M., by Professor Deal; Natural Philosophy, Friday, 7½ P. M., by Professor Gauntt. Already five lectures of each course have been delivered to numerous and appreciative audiences, fully illustrated by diagrams and experiments. Come once, and you will surely come again. Take the Fifteenth street cars to Columbia avenue, alight, and the hall is in sight.

CHEAP SOAP! GOOD SOAP!—Natrona Refined Saponifier or Concentrated Lye. Two cents a pound for superior Hard Soap. Twelve pounds of Soft Soap for one cent. Every family can make their own Soap. All varieties of Soap as easily made as a cup of coffee. Is a new concentrated lye for making Soap, just discovered in Greenland, in the Arctic Seas, and is composed mainly of aluminate of soda, which, when mixed with refuse fat, produces the best detersive Soap in the world. One box will make 175 pounds of good Soft Soap, or its equivalent in superior Hard Soap. Retailed by all druggists and grocers in the United States. Full recipes with each box. Dealers can obtain it wholesale in cases, each containing 48 boxes, at a liberal discount, of all the wholesale grocers and druggists in all the towns and cities of the United States, or of CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, General Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

A ROSE by any other name smells as sweet. So says Shakespeare, but he was no judge of Tobacco. If you want something fine, try Goodwin's Plantation. For sale everywhere.

SECURE YOUR TICKETS at once in aid of the Riverside Institute. Every share, costing one dollar, will receive some present, of which $300,000 worth are to be given away.

CANCER.—DR. KLINE'S GREAT CANCER ANTIDOTES, as used by him at No. 931 Arch street, are the only known scientific and reliable treatments.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY GOODS.—MESSRS. Cook & Brother, No. 53 North Eighth street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia keeping *all grades* of Hosiery at *Retail* who import their own goods. They feel assured—

1. That by avoiding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade, they save their customers at least 25 per cent.

2. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control using the best yarns, and employing the es workmen in their manufacture.

3. That, having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made here of foreign goods.

A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 53 North Eighth street.

THOUSANDS OF WORTHY PERSONS require medical aid who find it burdensome to always pay the physician's fee. Such may select one of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, and, for a comparative trifle, thus obtain the prescription of one of the best practitioners in the country.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 23 North Sixth street, Dyott & Co., No. 232 North Second street, wholesale agents. Sold also by George G. Evans, Sixth and Poplar streets; Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chestnut streets; Hortter Twenties and Green streets; John Riey, Frankford road; Roche, Fifteenth and South streets; Callender, Third and Walnut streets; Bickman, No. 336 South Second street; Marshall, Thirteenth and Market streets; Blythe, No. 3120 Market street. Sold in Germantown by W. R. Jones. General Depot, No. 637 Arch street.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The attention of the trade is called to the large sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to be sold by McClelland & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 506 Market street, on Monday morning, November 4, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely.

BRONCHITIS.—The usual symptoms of this disease are Cough, Soreness of the Lungs or Throat, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, a Spitting of Phlegm or Matter, and sometimes Blood. It is an inflammation of the fine skin lining the inside of the whole of the Wind Tubes or Air Vessels which run through every part of the Lungs. Jayne's Expectorant immediately suppresses the Cough, Pain, Inflammation, Fever, and Difficulty of Breathing; produces a free and easy expectoration, and effects a speedy cure. Sold by all Druggists.

STIMULATE THE NERVOUS FLUID by partaking of DR TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX, or UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL, and you will be free from neuralgia, nerve-ache, and all other painfully nervous diseases, headaches, hysteria affections, and your nerves will be invigorated. Apothecaries have it.

LACE CURTAINS.—1000 pairs elegant real Lace Curtains at greatly reduced prices; selling low because they were purchased at auction to sell alone. Great variety and bargains in Curtains at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

M. SHOEMAKER & Co., No. 1024 Chesnut street, are now opening an elegant assortment of Misses' and Children's Millinery. Also, a full line of Children's Clothing for boys, girls, infants, and misses, in the latest styles.

WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE.—The finest Chocolate for table use, manufactured at the Philadelphia Steam Chocolate and Cocoa Works, Stephen F. Whitman, office and store No. 1210 Market street.

BEDDING AND FURNITURE RE-UPHOLSTERED.—Carpets laid, and upholstering of any description done immediately. *Mirrors always ready* at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1607 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

UPHOLSTERING.—For promptness, good workmanship, and low prices, apply at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

LACE CURTAINS.—Now is the time to buy Curtains, great bargains, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS IN PRICES.
Fall and Winter Underwear.
Fall and Winter Underwear.
Fall and Winter Underwear.
McINTIRE & BROTHERS, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, No. 510 Minor street

## MARRIED.

LOWRY—McBRIDE.—On the 27th of August, at the M. E. Parsonage, No. 1316 N. Nineteenth street, by the Rev. S. Irwin, Mr. GEORGE B. LOWRY to Miss JANE McBRIDE, all of this city.

STITES—EDMUNDS.—On the 14th ultimo, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Moses Williamson, EGGAR P. STITES, of Philadelphia, to SARAH ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Hon. Downs Edmunds, of Cape May.

## DIED.

BETTINGER.—On the 31st ultimo, CATHERINE BETTINGER, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, John Haines, corner of Orthodox street and Trenton avenue, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Cedar Hill.

BURKERT.—On the evening of October 30, WILLIAM BURKERT, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 702 Jefferson street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

DEAMER.—On the 30th instant, Mrs. CHRISTIANNA DEAMER, aged 74 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. George Rowe, No. 907 S. Fourth street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

MOCK.—On the 30th ultimo, Mrs. REBECCA, wife of Frederick Mock, aged 28 years.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 808 Wilder street, below Ash street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

WARD.—On the 31st ultimo, ELLEN C., second daughter of the late James Ward, Esq., of Leesburg, New Jersey.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 120 N. Nineteenth street, on Monday morning at 8½ o'clock. Funeral service at Cathedral. 11

ZENER.—At Germantown, on the 29th ultimo, JOHN ZENER, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends, also the Walker Lodge, No. 206, I. O. of O. F.; Perseverance Encampment, No. 135, I. O. of O. F.; and Reliance Council, No. 40, O. U. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 25 Sharpnack street, on Sunday, the 3d instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Interment at St. Michael's Lutheran Cemetery.

## MARINE TELEGRAPH.

*For additional Marine News see First Page.*

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....6 31 | MOON RISES.....9 54
SUN SETS.....4 36 | HIGH WATER.....5 46

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE N. ALLEN,
MATTHEW BAIRD,
JOSEPH C. GRUBB, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Malta | Liverpool | New York | Oct. 12 |
| Nestorian | Liverpool | Quebec | Oct. 16 |
| Tarifa | Liverpool | New York | Oct. 22 |
| Hermann | Southampton | New York | Oct. 22 |
| C. of Antwerp | Liverpool | New York | Oct. 23 |
| Cimbria | Southampton | New York | Oct. 23 |
| Baltic | Southampton | New York | Oct. 23 |
| Belgian | Liverpool | Quebec | Oct. 24 |
| City of Cork | Antwerp | New York | Oct. 26 |
| Europe | Havre | New York | Oct. 26 |
| Palmyra | Liverpool | New York | Oct. 26 |
| C. of Boston | Liverpool | New York | Oct. 26 |
| Arago | Havre | New York | Oct. 31 |

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atalanta | New York | London | Nov. 2 |
| C. of Paris | New York | Liverpool | Nov. 2 |
| Columbia | New York | Glasgow | Nov. 2 |
| Ville de Paris | New York | Havre | Nov. 2 |
| Allemannia | New York | Hamburg | Nov. 2 |
| France | New York | Liverpool | Nov. 2 |
| Virginia | New York | Liverpool | Nov. 2 |
| Minnesota | New York | Liverpool | Nov. 6 |
| China | Boston | Liverpool | Nov. 6 |
| C. of Washington | New York | Liverpool | Nov. 6 |
| Hansa | New York | Bremen | Nov. 7 |
| Cimbria | New York | Hamburg | Nov. 9 |
| C. of Antwerp | New York | Liverpool | Nov. 9 |
| Caledonia | New York | Glasgow | Nov. 9 |
| Russia | New York | Liverpool | Nov. 13 |
| Hermann | New York | Bremen | Nov. 14 |
| Europa | New York | Havre | Nov. 16 |
| C. of N. York | New York | Liverpool | Nov. 16 |
| Arago | New York | Havre | Nov. 23 |

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Star of the Union | Philada. | New Orleans | Nov. 2 |
| Wyoming | Philada. | Savannah | Nov. 2 |
| Corsica | New York | Nassau | Nov. 2 |
| Moro Castle | New York | Havana | Nov. 7 |
| Alliance | Philada. | Charleston | Nov. 9 |
| Stars and Stripes | Philada. | Havana | Nov. 12 |
| S. America | New York | Brazil | Nov. 22 |

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Ship Lancaster, Jackson, Mobile, J. R. Penrose.
Brig Adrio, Mackenzie, Gibraltar, for orders, C. C. Van Horn.
Brig A. B. Patterson, Wilkie, Laguayra, J. Dallett & Co.
Schr A. Ryerson, Houghton, Portland, Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Schr F. B. Colton, Robinson, Charleston, J. C. Scott & Sons.
Schr J. S. Detwiler, Grace, Richmond, do.
Schr E. Doron, Jarvis, Boston, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr L. A. May, Baker, Bangor, Wannemacher & Co.
Sl'r Decatur, Young, Baltimore, J. D. Rudt.
Sl'r J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Sl'r Ann Elina, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr J. D. Ingraham, Dickinson, from Haddam, with stone to captain.
Schr Bee, Hearn, 7 days from James river, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr M. Skinner, Kemp, 6 days from Choptank river, with spokes to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr Petrel, Kemp, 6 days from Choptank river, with spokes to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr Flight, Stone, 6 days from Norfolk, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr Sarah and Mary, Truax, 1 day from Dover, with grain to J. Barrett.
Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Wm. B. Jones, Conley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Manzanilla 17th ult.
Brig Alice Lea, Hering, for Havana, cleared at Boston 21st ult.
Brig John Welsh, Jr., Scull, hence, at Sagua prior to 21st ult.
Brig S. Sheppard, Evans, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cienfuegos 21st ult.
Brig Wm. H. Parks, Simmons, for Philadelphia, at Manzanilla 28th ult.
Schr Argus Eye, Townsend, remained at Key West 22d ult.
Schr Fred. Fish, Davis, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 21st ult.
Schr M. H. Read, Benson, hence, at New Bedford 23th ult.
Schr Charles E. Page, Doughty, hence, at Boston 26th ult.
Steamer New York, Vance, hence, at Richmond 30th ultimo.
Steamer New York, Jones, for Philadelphia sailed from Georgetown 31st ult.

MISCELLANY.

Brig Medora, Allen, sailed from New York, via Philadelphia, July 18 for Aspinwall, and not having been heard of since, she no doubt foundered at sea. She registered 232 tons, was built at Maitland, N. S., in 1855, and hailed from Windsor.

Schr A. Middleton, Jr., was ashore on the Dumpling Rocks, SW. side of Newport outer harbor, yesterday morning. A boat from the revenue cutter Crawford was alongside, and she was expected to come off without damage.


ISAAC B. EVANS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,

Naval Stores and Soaps,

NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,

10 5 3m 3p PHILADELPHIA.

CHEAP COAL IS COMPARATIVELY THE result of a Patent Sifter in your family. The amount thus saved from your ashes and from the dust in the bottom of the bin must lessen your expenses for fuel. Several patterns are for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

BY RECENT IMPORTATIONS OUR ASSORTment is now very complete of Pivers, Pincers, Hand and small Bench Vises, Compasses, Callipers, Wire Nippers, and Bell-hangers' Pivers. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

ABOUT A DOZEN STYLES OF CALLIPERS, and a full range of sizes, may be found in the stock of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 23 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chesnut street. [4 9

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, 4 11 6mrp] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of Character, with advice on Business, Health, Education, etc., given daily by J. L. CAPEN, 8 28wsm5p at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17 5p

HORSE BLANKETS. CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. No. 631 MARKET Street, Where the BIG HORSE is in the Door. [4 11 tuths8p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p

UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—A Paste for Box-makers, Bookbinders, Paperhangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters, etc. It will not sour. Is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., Devar & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Harper Brothers, American Tract Society, and others. Sole Agents, I. L. CRAGIN & CO., No. 420 COMMERCE Street. 9 9

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHERS' RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 5 9

STOUCH'S DANCING ACADEMY, N. E. corner EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia.—PROFESSOR STOUCH reopens his Academy on TUESDAY, October 1. Tuesday and Saturday afternoons for Ladies, Misses, and Masters, from 3½ to 5½ o'clock; for Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, from 8 to 10 o'clock. Private Classes or Lessons for Ladies and Gentlemen. 10 22 tuths 6t*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Firm of PANCOAST & WARNOCK, late Auctioneers, No. 240 MARKET Street, have made an assignment to the undersigned for the benefit of their creditors.

All persons indebted to the said Firm will make payment, and those having claims present them to JOSIAH NEELY, Assignee, No. 240 MARKET Street, Philadelphia, October 30, 1867. 11 1 3t*

ROOFS, WALLS, DECKS, ETC.—AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT COMPANY, Office No. 543 N. THIRD Street. For preventing all roofs from leaks, to keep walls free from dampness, and decks, tanks, cisterns, and joints of every kind tight, and bottoms of ships, etc., from worms, ends of posts that go into the earth sound, and materials generally from corroding and decay. This Paint stands unequalled. For sale in cans or casks, ready for use at all times, and suited to all climates. 10 3 1m JOSEPH LEEDS.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Wine Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use, also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.

Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city. P. J. JORDAN, No. 420 PEAR Street, 11 7 5p Below Third and Walnut and Dock.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT—Works on Staten Island. Office in Philadelphia, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street (west side).

This old and well-known Company, the *largest* of its kind in the *world*, and in the forty-ninth year of its existence, is prepared, with the most extensive and improved machinery, to *dye*, *cleanse*, and *finish*, in a manner unequalled, every variety of garment and piece goods.

Garments *cleansed* by our new French process *without* being ripped. 9 17 uths 2m

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR DARK Brown Carriage Horses, one Black Horse and one White Horse; drive together or single, and are good under saddle.
One Close Coach and
One Park Phaeton, made by Beckhaus.
One Dog Cart and
One Barouche, made by Wood Brothers.
Also Harness, Saddles, etc. etc.
Can be seen daily (Sundays excepted), from 8 A. M. to 12 noon, at private stables, west side of FIFTEENTH Street, above Locust. 10 28 6t*

HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPOT,

IRONING TABLES, SAFES, STEP-LADDERS, COAL HODS,

And a general variety of Kitchen Utensils, at H. A. WILDMAN'S, 8 28 tuths5p] No. 1611 SPRING GARDEN Street.

BALTIMORE IMPROVED BASE BURNING FIRE-PLACE HEATER, WITH Magazine and Illuminating Doors.

The most Cheerful and Perfect Heater in Use. To be had Wholesale and Retail of J. S. CLARK, 10 21 1m 5p No. 1008 MARKET Street, Phila.

BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT REDUCED PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

NO. 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST

8 28 tothsrp J. G. FULLER.

JOHN CRUMP, CARPENTER AND BUILDER; SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1723 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

GEORGE PLOWMAN, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, REMOVED To No. 134 DOCK Street, 11 4 PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., DIAMOND DEALERS AND JEWELLERS, No. 802 CHESNUT STREET.

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of

GENTS' AND LADIES' WATCHES,

Just received, of the finest European makers.

Independent quarter, second, and self-winding, in gold and silver cases.
Also, AMERICAN WATCHES of all sizes.
Diamond Sets, Pins, Studs, Rings, etc.
Coral, Malachite, Garnet, and Etruscan Sets, in great variety. [5 14p
SOLID SILVERWARE of all kinds, including a large assortment suitable for Bridal Presents.

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"

Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc. 11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY, NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16

C. RUSSELL & CO., No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF FINE FRENCH CLOCKS, OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, IN THE CITY. 5 26

AMERICAN WATCHES, The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices BY C. & A. PEQUIGNOT, MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES, No. 13 South SIXTH Street. 8 3 *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.

GEORGE SHARP,

Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVERWARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m
J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.

PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES, PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC. PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,

Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by

MITCHELL & FLETCHER, 9 10 3m NO. 1204 CHESNUT STREET.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, *WHITE CLOVER HONEY*, FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALLERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, 11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NOW READY, Gentlemen's and Youths' BOOTS AND CAITERS FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

FRENCH PATENT LEATHER BOOTS.
FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS for Balls and Parties.
SINGLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.
LIGHT DOUBLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.
FRENCH CORK-SOLED BOOTS, very easy for tender feet.
QUILTED SOLED BOOTS made by hand.
GUM SOLED BOOTS, very durable, and guaranteed to keep the feet dry.

Having fitted the second story of my store for some of my workmen, I am able to make any sort of Boots to order, at very short notice. Fair dealing and a moderate price is my motto. A trial is all I desire.

WM. H. HELWEG, NO. 535 ARCH STREET, 9 28 smw3m One door below Sixth.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

FRENCH CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS, First Quality, $12 00.
FRENCH CALF SINGLE SOLE BOOTS, First Quality, $10 00.
FRENCH CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS, Second Quality, $10 00.
FRENCH CALF SINGLE SOLE BOOTS, Second Quality, $8 00.

BOYS' FINE BOOTS AND SHOES At very low prices.

BARTLETT, NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, 9 17 rp ABOVE CHESNUT.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS. TO *No. 926 CHESNUT STREET*, 8 12 6rp PHILADELPHIA.


## AUCTION SALES.


MCCLELLAND & CO. (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.), AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC. On Monday Morning, November 4, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1800 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc. Also, a superior assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the attention of the trade is called. [10 31 5t

SALE OF 1000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC. On Thursday Morning, Nov. 7, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1000 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc. Also, a general assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the attention of the trade is called. [11 2 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC. On Monday morning, November 4, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 900 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods. [10 29 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC. On Tuesday Morning, November 5, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 2000 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture. [10 31 4t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, November 7, on four months' credit. On Thursday Morning, At 10 o'clock, embracing about 1250 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles. 11 1 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC. On Friday morning, November 8, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces Ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. [11 2 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 503 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS, November 5, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include—
SPRUCE AND TWENTIETH, S. E. corner—Modern Residence.
ARCH STREET, No. 2126—Elegant Residence.
SEVENTH, No. 1341 (North)—Modern Dwelling.
ELEVENTH, No. 13 2 (North)—Modern Dwelling.
THIRTEENTH, No. 688 (North)—Modern Dwelling.
CHESNUT, Nos. 4 00, 4002, 4006, and 4008—Modern Residences.
CALLOWHILL, No. 2310—Tavern and Dwelling.
MADISON, No. 236—Genteel Dwelling.
CALLOWHILL, east of St. John—Genteel Dwelling.
FARM, 45½ acres and Mill Property, Cobb's Creek.
GROUND RENT—$180 a year.
SEVENTEENTH AND SPRUCE, S. E. corner—Valuable Lot.
HUNTINGTON STREET, No. 108—Brick Dwelling.
DAUPHIN, Nos. 185, 187, 189, and 191—Four Dwellings.
JEFFERSON, east of Twenty-second street—Valuable Lot.
HACKLEY, east of Germantown road—Valuable Lot.
ELEVENTH, No. 260 (North)—Four-story Brick Dwelling.
SPRING GARDEN, No. 2110—Handsome Residence.
BROAD, No. 1311 (North)—Brown Stone Residence.
GROUND RENTS—$60 92, $60 31, $38 81, $38 81.
STOCKS, LOANS, PEW, ETC.
1 share Point Breeze Park Association.
5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket.
100 shares Union Transportation Company.
100 shares Empire Transportation Company.
250 shares Union Canal Company (preferred stock).
$2000 Union Canal Interest Bonds, 6 per cent.
110 shares National Exchange Bank.
Pew No. 84, middle aisle, Tenth and Arch Street Church.
Catalogues now ready. [11 1 3t

EXTENSIVE SALE. VERY SUPERIOR FURNITURE, LARGE AND FINE MANTEL MIRRORS, Handsome Velvet and Wilton Carpets, Fine Hair Mattresses, etc. On Monday Morning, November 4, at 10 o'clock, at No. 251 South Third street, by catalogue, the entire furniture. [10 31 3t

STOCK OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE. On Wednesday Morning, November 6, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1334 Chesnut street, by catalogue, the stock of elegant cabinet furniture manufactured by Messrs. A. L. Derman & Co., expressly for their wareroom sales; made of the very best material, and finished in oil and varnish. May be examined, with catalogues, two days previous to sale. [10 31 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

SALE OF RICH SHEFFIELD SILVER PLATED WARE, IVORY HANDLE TABLE CUTLERY, CHINA VASES, ETC. On Tuesday Morning, At 10 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold an assortment of elegant Plated Ware and Table Cutlery, just received from JOSEPH DEAKIN & SONS, manufacturers, England, comprising—Sets of elegant tea ware of the newest styles, waiters of all sizes, coffee urns, liquor and pickle stands, castors, cake baskets, epergnes, ice and syrup pitchers, tureens and covered dishes, spoons, forks, and ladies of various patterns, etc. Also, fine ivory handle table cutlery, with plain and plated blades, etc. CHINA, ETC.—Also, French China tea sets, Bohemian glass vases, toilet sets, fancy goods, etc. The goods will be open for examination on Monday. [11 2 2t


## LEGAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT, FI. FA., J., 67, 445.—JOHN M. SMITH vs. ROBERT HARGRAVE, W. T. SHIPLEY, L. C. FRENCH, and T. G. RODNEY, lately trading as HARGRAVE & CO. The Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the fund arising from the sale of the personal property of the above named defendants under the above and other writs of execution, will meet the parties interested on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 436 N. THIRD Street, Philadelphia. THOMAS K. FINLETTER, 10 23 10t* Auditor.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss. In Bankruptcy. At Philadelphia, the 31st day of October, A. D. 1867.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of HENRY EINSTEIN, in the city of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
To the creditors of HENRY EINSTEIN, Bankrupt.
JOHN ROBERTS, Assignee, 10 26 sw 2w No. 128 S. SIXTH Street.

NOTICE.—IN THE MATTER OF THE PHILADELPHIA STEAM PUMP AND TOWING COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that the report of the Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, to report upon the petition to dissolve the said corporation, and to settle its affairs, was filed in the said Court on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1867, and unless exceptions are filed thereto before the 19th day of November, A. D. 1867, the said report will be confirmed, and the corporation accordingly dissolved.
By order of the Court.
T. O. WEBB, 10 24 ths 8t Pro Prothonotary.

# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1867.


## Will the Decemviri Resign?

The Board of Directors of Girard College consists of eighteen members. Ten of these gentlemen have, in a manner at once outrageous in its disregard of courtesy, and inexcusable because of the absence of an alleged cause, expelled President Richard S. Smith and elected Professor William H. Allen. Immediately upon the fact being made public, the press of the city, with an unprecedented unanimity, and entirely of its own free will, united in denouncing the action of the "ring," and in demanding that Mr. Smith be retained. The City Councils interfered, and adopted resolutions of investigation, and from all sides comes the voice of indignant condemnation. Not deterred, however, in their desire to effect their object, the ten were proceeding to carry out their plan of inaugurating Mr. Allen, and would have done so in defiance of delicacy and justice had not the Court interfered. But though the unanimous verdict of public opinion could not restrain them, yet they felt compelled to give some color of justice to their proceedings, and accordingly published a card denouncing the President of the College in the most unmeasured terms. We have no space to devote to an extended examination of that curious document. It alleges that the action of the Board is justified by the fact that President Smith refuses to be ejected, and adds:—"Perhaps no better illustration of the capabilities of the present incumbent could be given than the utter indelicacy and want of dignity which marks this clinging to office."

The ten lecturing President Smith on "indelicacy" is rather rich! If a rude expulsion, with insult and without complaint, is not "indelicate," pray what is? And if there is "indelicacy" in a gentleman not being willing to bow his head and lose his reputation at the will of *one politician*, then we cordially approve of his being indelicate. We say *one* politician, for it was by the vote of *one politician* that this insult was heaped upon him. The change of one vote would have nullified the whole proceeding. With the exception of the charge of indelicacy there is nothing special alleged against Major Smith; but the ten deal in generalities, and a fearful picture they draw of the condition of the College. If what they say is true, President Smith is to blame to a certain extent; but these ten are to blame a hundred times more than the President. If, as alleged, they have power to remove at pleasure, then they are guilty of criminal neglect, and, indeed, collusion, to allow such infamous wrongs to be perpetrated for *four years*. They not only, by their own words, adjudge themselves unfit for their trust, but are unfit for decent Christian society. In the effort to injure President Smith they make the charges rebound with tenfold force on themselves. But the whole of their charges are not worthy of the least credence. The statement throughout is full of palpable errors. They say they have borne this state of affairs "for four years," yet six of the ten have only been in the Board sixteen months, or just one-third of the time which they swear they have endured the alleged cruelties perpetrated by the President. With such palpable falsehoods, what reliance can be placed in the remainder of their statements? Some of the "children of fathers who fell in defense of the nation" are dragged in for the sake of effect. This *ex parte* and insidious attack on the character of an honorable gentleman is signed by ten members:—James J. Boswell, Robert T. Gill, William C. Haines, Cyrus Horne, Robert M. Foust, John Fry, George Remsen, Joseph R. Rhoads, Albert C. Roberts, and George Truman, Jr.

The Board of Directors consists of eighteen members; the remaining eight refused to sign, and voted in favor of President Smith. They are:—Charles E. Lex, John M. Butler, Thomas M. Coleman, Augustus Heaton, Christian J. Hoffman, Horatio Gates Jones, Joseph Moore, and Thornton Conrow.

How do these names compare for reliability with the ten? Can we not take the word of such men as Charles E. Lex and Horatio Gates Jones, in opposition to some of the politicians who signed the opposite call? Yet one vote would have made the whole attempt a nullity. We would prefer to take the words of Messrs. Lex and Jones against the whole of the decemviri. Yet we do not think that all thirteen gentlemen really acted in opposition to their consciences. A few, three or four at most, are the prime movers, and the rest assented through delusion or thoughtlessness. And as most of them are seldom seen within the College walls, they had to take most of the statements made to them on the faith of a few designing political wire-pullers. But the eight gentlemen who did not sign owe it to President Smith and themselves to contradict the statements made by the ten. They lay under grave imputations, and all that is necessary is a denial to secure full faith and credit to their version; for they speak from knowledge, and with high personal reputation, and the people have confidence in their words. So far as the effect of the onslaughts made by the ten are concerned, it is waste of paper and temper. It is so violent and ungentlemanly as to be entirely beyond credence, even did it not abound in self-evident contradictions.

In regard to the legal power of the Board to remove, without cause assigned, there seems to be but little doubt.

The Board of Directors is a body organized under ordinance of the City Councils, and created as trustees of the authority vested in the city by the will of Stephen Girard. By that will the noble charity now bearing the donor's name was created, and the municipal government appointed what is legally termed the Visitors. The duties of the Visitors, by common law, are in fact to see that the behest of the donor is carried out, and to correct any deviation from the purpose of the will. The office is entirely subservient to the directions of the creator of the charity, and any power which it may attempt to exercise in opposition to his expressed wishes, will be nullified by the Courts. Consequently, the City Councils, when they adopted a law making all the officers of the College removable at the "pleasure of the Directors," in opposition to the command of Girard, that the offices should not be obtained by "intrigue," acted in opposition to the spirit of the will, exceeded its powers as visitor, and laid itself open to an injunction from the Court of Common Pleas. In conformity with the power vested in it, the Court very properly granted a preliminary injunction, and the proceedings were stayed.

Under the circumstances, with the unanimous condemnation of the press and public, with the scheme checked by legal interposition, and themselves convicted of open misrepresentation, what is the duty of the decemviri to the public? It is clearly for them all to resign the positions they have proved themselves unfitted to fill. If the charges are true, then they should resign because they have not applied a remedy before. If they were false, then the morals of the public will be contaminated by their continuance. Under anys circumstance, it is the duty of Messrs. James J. Boswell, Robert M. Foust, John Fry, Robert T. Gill, William C. Haines, Cyrus Horne, George Remsen, Joseph R. Rhoads, Albert C. Roberts, and George Truman, Jr., to resign from their positions as Directors. Will they do their duty to the city by so doing? The public demand an affirmative response.

## The Veracious Voorhees on Rebel Disfranchisement.

Dan Voorhees, of Indiana, a Democratic stump speaker, widely known for his devotion to truth and virtue, averred the other night at a mass meeting in New York, that by the Reconstruction act "nearly one million of white men were deprived of suffrage." As the Reconstruction act disfranchises only those who, in an official capacity, had taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards broke their oaths and went into the Rebellion, the above figures given by the veracious Voorhees show to what a fearful extent both office-holding and perjury must have prevailed among the Rebels.

There is, however, one little difficulty with Voorhees' statement. It is this—the *total vote* of the ten unreconstructed States in 1860—and they have never cast so heavy a vote since—was only, in round numbers, *seven hundred thousand!* Where, therefore, are the "nearly one million" perjured and disfranchised office-holders to come from? Allowing that *every* white man in the unreconstructed States had been an office-holder before the breaking out of the Rebellion, we are still some three hundred thousand short on the count!

The above is a very fair sample of the intelligence and truthfulness displayed by nine-tenths of the Democratic politicians when they attempt to speak about the Reconstruction acts. They are both ignorant and extravagant. They indulge in the wildest statements without regard to facts or figures. The truth is, that not to exceed ten thousand persons in all the Rebel States are disfranchised by the acts of Congress. There are many more who, by their own folly and obstinacy, are not on the registry lists, but that is not the fault of Congress.

## The Indian Treaties.

Our Commissioners at Medicine Lodge, Kansas, have succeeded in making treaties with all the Southern Indians. The most of them have consented to be located on reservations, which will remove them from the more immediate neighborhood of the whites. The Cheyennes, however, the most warlike of all the Southern tribes, will not agree to be confined to a reservation, and have maintained their right to hunt between the Arkansas and the Platte as long as the game shall last. Some of the Kansas people, we observe, do not think that these treaties will amount to much; and we regret to see that ammunition was given to the Indians among other presents. We confess that we have no faith in the Cheyennes, and shall not be at all surprised to see them on the war-path again in the spring. However, the two railroads which are being built across the plains will soon simplify the Indian problem, and render it more easy of solution. The vicinity of these roads will soon be settled by our hardy Western emigrants; the buffalo and other game will fall back from the approach of civilization, and the Indians will follow.

Refined Language.—Hon. James T. Brady, a leading New York Democrat, and hitherto supposed to be a gentleman, in a recent speech in New York spoke of Charles Sumner and Thaddeus Stevens as "the miserable, dirty dog Sumner, and the superannuated fool Stevens."

The *World* and other conservative journals should now give their readers some more nice little homilies on the *extravagancies* of language indulged in by Governor Brownlow and Mr. Hunnicutt of Richmond.

The Weather.—The first snow of the season commenced falling at St. Paul, Minnesota, on Tuesday morning. The storm reached Madison, Wisconsin, about noon the same day, and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon it was snowing quite fast in Chicago. In the latter city, only four days since, the thermometer stood at 80.

## The National Banking Question.

We take great pleasure in making room to-day in our crowded columns for the following letter from one of the most prominent bankers of Buffalo to Jay Cooke, Esq., our patriotic townsman, whose recent circular on the National Banking system has attracted such widespread attention:—

BUFFALO, Oct. 31, 1867.

Jay Cooke, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I have read your printed letter to the National Bank Presidents at Sandusky. Your argument in favor of the system of National Banks is able and conclusive. It comes in a good time, and I trust will have due weight with Congress and the people.

You are entitled to the thanks of the banks, the Government, and people for so clear an exposition of the mutual advantages resulting to all of them in the establishment and maintenance of this great system of national banking, and it seems very clear to me that any material tinkering with the National Bank act would be very likely to produce disastrous consequences to the finances of the country. Under the wise policy of the Treasury Department, we are working steadily towards specie payments, and I hope that Congress will be quiet on this subject and let well enough alone.

I think that Secretary McCulloch and Comptroller Hulburd have both done well. I concur fully in the financial policy of Mr. McCulloch, and think he should be sustained. I look for able annual reports from both these gentlemen, and trust that their views will have an important influence in keeping the finances of the country steady and uniform. We want very little legislation on this subject, and if the politicians will stop agitation, we can resume specie payments within a year after the next Presidential election. Yours truly,

E. G. Spaulding.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE PRESBYTERIAN NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION will commence its sessions on WEDNESDAY MORNING next, at 11 o'clock, in the FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Rev. Dr. Wylie's), on BROAD Street, between Spruce and Pine. The indications are that the Convention will be large and influential.

A General Prayer Meeting, to invoke the blessing of God on its deliberations, will be held in the same Church, on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, and be continued on WEDNESDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock. To these prayer meetings and the day and evening sessions of the Convention all are cordially invited.

Delegates, on reaching the city, will please report to the Committee on Entertainment, whom they will find in the lecture-room of the Church after 2 o'clock, on TUESDAY.

GEORGE H. STUART, Chairman.
W. T. Eva, Secretary. 11 2 3t

**MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH.**—The services for the present will be held at ATHLETIC HALL, THIRTEENTH Street, above Jefferson. Preaching To-morrow by the Pastor, Rev. P. S. HENSON, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. *

**REV. G. A. PELTZ WILL PREACH** To-morrow Morning and Evening at the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. *

**BIBLE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, N. THIRD** Street, above Girard avenue.—To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. Discourse by Rev. JOSEPH METCALFE, on "The Reports of the Spies." Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, discourse by Dr. WILLIAM TAYLOR. *

**UNION M. E. CHURCH.—REV. G. D.** CARROW, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Come and welcome. *

**TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH** Street, above Race.—Preaching Sabbath, 3d inst., 10½ A. M., by pastor, Rev. J. F. McCLELLAND; at 7½ P. M. by Rev. V. M. SIMMONS. Communion at 3¼ P. M. All are cordially invited. *

**CHURCH OF THE NEW TESTA-MENT,** ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets. T. H. STOCKTON, Pastor.—Preaching To-morrow, 3½ P. M., by Rev. H. L. HOWARD. Subject—"God's Unspeakable Gift to Man." Union Prayer Meeting, Tuesday, 7½ P. M. *

**THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN** CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square, will be reopened to-morrow. The Rev. E. E. ADAMS, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. *

**LUTHER BRAUM CHAPEL,** TWELFTH and OXFORD Sts.—Rev. NOAH M. PRICE, Pastor, at 10½ A. M. "The Reformation Gave Us What?" At 7½, 'Salesmen: Because of that are They Unfit for the Ministry?' Pews free. *

**ST. PAUL'S P. E. CHURCH, THIRD,** below Walnut street.—Services To-morrow, at 10½ A. M., and to the Young in the Afternoon, at 3 o'clock. *

**PENN SQUARE CHURCH, BROAD** Street, above Chesnut.—The Pastor, Rev. Dr. CROWELL, will preach To-morrow, at 10½ and 8. *

**"THE SEVENTH JUBILEE OF THE** Reformation and Martin Luther's Theses" will be the subject of Rev. Dr. MARCH'S sermon To-morrow (Sunday) Evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the Clinton Street Church, TENTH, below Spruce. The public is cordially invited. *

**CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN** CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Preaching To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. E. D. NEWBERRY. *

**SERVICES APPROPRIATE TO** the Seventh Jubilee of the Reformation will be continued in ST. MARK'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, SPRING GARDEN Street, above Thirteenth, on Sunday, Nov. 3, with special vocal and instrumental music, both Morning and Evening. Rev. C. P. KRAUTH, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M. *

**REV. A. A. WILLITTS, D. D.,** will preach in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Monthly Exercises of Sabbath Schools at 2 P. M. Strangers invited. *

**GERMANTOWN SECOND PRES-**BYTERIAN CHURCH, TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Rev. Mr. IJAMS, pastor elect. Sunday School Anniversary at 2 P. M. *

**OLD PINE STREET CHURCH,** CORNER of FOURTH and PINE Streets.—Preaching in the Lecture-room by the Pastor, Rev. R. H. ALLEN, To-morrow at 10½ A. M. Young Men's Prayer Meeting at 7½ P. M. *

**EXTRA SERVICE AT CHRIST** CHURCH, SECOND Street, above Market, every Sunday evening during the season, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. *

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY C&E & CO., Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

YOUNG MEN WHO WISH TO PREpare for advanced positions by January next have superior advantages for doing so, at
CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.
PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches. PENMANSHIP, CALCULATIONS, ETC. ETC. Students instructed at such hours as may best suit their convenience. [10 30 wsmlm
OPEN DAY AND EVENING. Catalogues gratis.

OFFICE WEST PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, N. W. corner FORTY-FIRST and HAVERFORD Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15, 1867.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 5th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which place an election for nine Directors of said Company will be held, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.
B. F. STOKES, Secretary.
10 15 tuths10t*

OFFICE OF THE DISTILLERS' AND RECTIFIERS' ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 718 SANSOM Street.
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—The Distillers and Rectifiers' Association of Philadelphia will pay the above reward for the detection and conviction of any person engaged in the illicit distillation of spirits in this city. By order of the President.
10 15 6t ISAAC M. KAHNWEILER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.—Philadelphia, Oct. 31, 1867.—The Coupons due NOVEMBER 1 will be paid on presentation at the office of JAY COOKE & CO., No. 114 S. THIRD Street.
H. P. BUTTER, Treasurer.
10 31 3t*

DR. J. M. HOLE, OF OHIO, PRESident of the National Medical Association of the United States of America, can be consulted by those wishing medical or surgical treatment, on and after the 30th instant, at the office No. 933 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, Pa., formerly occupied by Professor William Paine. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 12 M. 1 P. M. to 4 P. M., 7 P. M. to 9 P. M. 10 24 1m4p*

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

HALLECK'S WORDS, "NONE KNOW thee but to love thee, none name thee but to praise," may be fairly applied to Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus." No one who once uses the perfume ever relinquishes it, and rosy lips are never weary of commending and re-commending it.—*Norwich Courier.* M

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1867.
The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. for the last six months, clear of taxes, payable on demand.
By order of the Board.
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.
11 1 6t

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Dark Hollow Oil and Manufacturing Company, will be held at No. 218½ WALNUT Street, Room No. 4, Second story, on THURSDAY, November 21, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., to take into consideration the affairs of the Company.
Philadelphia, October 31, 1867. 11 1 17t*

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION
Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 18 4p

THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 507 South BROAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the
BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
at fair prices.
Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand. 9 18 2m4p

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—FLATULENT OR WINDY COLIC.—These medicines are especially recommended for relieving the oppression frequently experienced after a hearty meal—in fact, they are the dinner pills—they assist nature in her digestive process, correct all acid, flatulent, or bilious tendencies, and by equalizing the circulation prevent a flow of blood to the head. For upwards of fifty years they have been the only remedies of millions of people for dyspepsia, biliousness, liver complaints, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels. Sold by all Druggists. 10 29 tuths3t

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—MANY YEARS in chemical experiments have resulted in the perfection of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, an unrivalled hair dressing, imparting new life and increased nutriment to the hair, preventing baldness and arresting its progress when commenced; regulating and sustaining the principle upon which the color of hair depends, thereby positively restoring grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty, and stopping its falling out at once. Sold by all druggists. [6 10 wsem
S. A. CHEVALIER, M. D., New York.

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."

LONDON HAIR COLOR. | NOT
LONDON HAIR COLOR. | A
LONDON HAIR COLOR. | DYE.

LONDON HAIR COLOR. | NOT
LONDON HAIR COLOR. | A
LONDON HAIR COLOR. | DYE.

LONDON HAIR COLOR
LONDON HAIR COLOR
LONDON HAIR COLOR
LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING,

The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing combined.

NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
OR
OR
OR
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.

It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
Only 75 cents a bottle; half a dozen, $4.
Sold at DR. SWAYNE'S,
No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. 3 2 tuths§

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, PARIS, 1867.
STEINWAY & SONS Triumphant, having been awarded the First Grand Gold Medal for American Pianos, in all three styles exhibited, this MEDAL being distinctly classified first in order of merit by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury.
FOR SALE ONLY BY
BLASIUS BROS.,
8 20 tuthstf NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

J. E. GOULD
HAS REMOVED
HIS STOCK OF
Steck & Co.'s, and Haines Bro.'s Pianos,
AND
Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs,
TO HIS NEW AND ELEGANT STORE,
No. 923 CHESNUT STREET,
10 2 tuths tf North Side, above Ninth.

COMPLETE VICTORY AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.—Chickering's Pianos Triumphant! having received from the Emperor "The Legion of Honor," being the highest Prize awarded at the Exposition, and in addition The First Grand Gold Medal of Merit from the International Juries.
W. H. DUTTON,
8 3 wstf No. 914 CHESNUT St.

FINE HAVANA CIGARS.
Genuine Partagas, Cabanas, Upman, Cabarga, and other Fine Brands of
HAVANA CIGARS,
At Reduced Prices.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
10 22 tuths4p] PHILADELPHIA.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
(Successors to W. L. Maddock & Co.,)
No. 115 South THIRD Street,
Have just received their Fall Supply of
Imported and American Cheese.
ROUQUEFORT CHEESE,
STILTON CHEESE,
NEUFCHATEL CHEESE,
HOLLAND CHEESE,
CHEDDAR CHEESE,
YOUNG AMERICA CHEESE,
SAGO CHEESE,
PINEAPPLE CHEESE
NEW YORK CREAM CHEESE,
And others, from the Finest New York Dairies.
ALSO, 300 KITS OF THE FINEST
NEW WHITE MESS MACKEREL.
10 12 sw2m
PATAPSCO FAMILY FLOUR always on hand.

THE AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE, OVERSEAMING, AND SEWING MACHINE is warranted to execute in the best manner every variety of Sewing, Hemming, Felling, Cording, Tucking, Braiding, Gathering, Quilting, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and in addition makes beautiful Button and Eylet Holes in all fabrics.
It has no equal, being absolutely the best family machine in the world.
Salesroom of the Company, S. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 11 2 1fep

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,
MERCHANT JEWELERS,
No. 822 CHESNUT STREET,
ARE NOW OPENING
VIENNA FANCY GOODS,
PARIS FANCY GOODS,
DECORATED PORCELAINS,
FLOWER STANDS,
ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS.
Mounted in Bronze, Gilt, and Carved Wood,
PARIS JET JEWELRY.
[10 15 tuths3mrp

23. BARGAINS! BARGAINS! 23
F. SCHUELLERMANN,
NO. 23 NORTH NINTH STREET,
HAS OPENED THIS MORNING, ANOTHER JOB LOT OF IMPORTED CLOTH SACQUES, BEAUTIFULLY TRIMMED, AND CHOICEST STYLES, AT A GREAT BARGAIN.
SCARLET AND WHITE OPERA CLOTHS,
PLAIN AND PLAID CLOAKING CLOTHS,
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR,
LADIES' AND GENTS' HOSIERY, HDKFS., ETC.
FLANNELS, TOWELS, AND TABLE LINEN.
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSLINS
MERINOES, POPLINS, AND A FULL LINE OF DRESS GOODS, ALL SELLING AT OLD TIME PRICES.
ONLY 12½ CENTS FOR THE BEST CALICOES IN THE MARKET.
BEST MAKE OF DELAINES, ONLY 18¾ cents.
F. SCHUELLERMANN
11 No. 23 North NINTH Street.

BROWN'S PATENT
COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER.
With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20-oz. tacks with or without leather heads in simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address
WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 S. THIRD Street,
9 27 tfr Philadelphia.

BETHLEHEM
OAT AND BUCKWHEAT MEAL.
Since 1793 the undersigned have been the exclusive Agents, and will remain such, of the original "BETHLEHEM OAT MEAL," manufactured at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, for upwards of eighty years, in the *old Mill owned by the Moravians.*
The care taken in the preparation of this article has acquired for it an enviable and well-earned reputation in its adaptation to Family and Medicinal Purposes.
The introduction of an article purporting to be the "Bethlehem Oat Meal" renders this explanation necessary.
We also are the Agents of the celebrated "BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT MEAL."
JORDAN & BROTHER,
No. 209 N. THIRD Street.
Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1867. 11 2smw1w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Copartnership lately existing between J. WILLIAM JONES and WASH'N REECE BAKER, under the firm of J. WILLIAM JONES & CO., Importers, Manufacturers, and Dealers in Dye Woods, Dye Stuffs, etc., is dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said J. William Jones, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.
J. WILLIAM JONES,
WASH. REECE BAKER.
Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1867. 11 2 6t*

THE BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE WILL BE continued at the old stand, No. 37 N. FRONT Street, by J. William Jones, Louis J. Howard, and George F. Knorr, who have this day formed a Copartnership under the name of JONES, HOWARD & KNORR.
J. WILLIAM JONES,
LOUIS J. HOWARD,
GEORGE F. KNORR.
Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1867. 11 2 6t*

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
NO. 1034 CHESNUT STREET,
Are now opening an elegant assortment of
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S MILLINERY,
ALSO, A FULL LINE OF
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
For Boys, Girls, Infants, and Misses, in the latest styles. [10 24 thstu12t*

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PATENT, whole or part of United States. A rare opportunity. Apply 3 to 6 P. M., Saturday and Monday, No. 538 N. NINTH Street. 11*

GLOBE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
PLINY FREEMAN, President.
LORING ANDREWS, } Vice-Presidents.
JOHN A. HARDENBERGH, }
HENRY C. FREEMAN, Secretary.

CASH ASSETS.....$1,000,000
ORGANIZED JUNE, 1864.
ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. PREMIUMS PAYABLE IN CASH. LOSSES PAID IN CASH. IT RECEIVES NO NOTES; AND GIVES NONE.
By the provisions of its Charter, the entire surplus belongs to Policy Holders, and must be paid to them in Dividends, or reserved for their greater security.
Dividends are made on the contribution plan, and paid annually, commencing two years from the date of the Policy.
It has already made two Dividends, amounting to
$102,000-00,
An amount never before equalled during the first three years of any company.
FREE PERMISSION GIVEN TO TRAVEL IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE AT ALL SEASONS OF THE YEAR. NO POLICY FEE REQUIRED. FEMALE RISKS TAKEN AT THE USUAL PRINTED RATES, NO EXTRA PREMIUM BEING DEMANDED.
Applications for all Kinds of Policies, Life, Ten Year Life, Endowment, Term, or Children's Endowments taken, and all information cheerfully afforded at the
BRANCH OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
No. 408 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
ELMES & GRIFFITTS,
MANAGERS.
Department of State of Pennsylvania.
Charles E. Elmes, late of Phila. National Bank.
W. J. Griffitts, Jr. 10 23 wz2t4p
Fire, Marine and Accident Insurance effected in the most reliable Companies of this city, and in those of New York, New England and Baltimore

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!
AND BURGLARY ALSO!
THE GREAT SAFE TESTS
To be made positively on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of November next, on the vacant property at the North-east corner of TWENTY-FIRST and ARCH Streets.
LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFES to be tested with EVANS & WATSON'S, having the Boston Steam Patent Attachment as a Fire-Proof, and with any and all COMPETITORS AS A BURGLAR-PROOF—both tests to be made at the same time and place, and to commence at 8 o'clock A. M., the weather permitting; if not, the first fair day thereafter.
No effort will be spared to make the above tests as strong and as thorough as can be desired; and I trust that all parties interested will aim to be present, and see that the tests are both thorough and fair, and be able to judge as to the merits of the Safes so tested, the importance of which will readily be conceded.
M. C. SADLER, Agent,
No. 639 ARCH Street.
P. S.—It has become necessary to extend the time for the above test from the 22d instant, as before announced, for the reason that as yet I have had no response from other safe-makers as to the furnishing of burglar-proof safes; and as it is very desirable to have the tests comparative, the extra time is required to provide other safes for the burglar proof test.
I notice the published acceptance of Evans & Watson, with conditions about as long as the moral law code, some of which I cannot entertain; but from their very great desire to "promote the public interest; their high consideration for *the source*, and their *entire indisposition* to injure the *business* of any man," as therein manifested, I presume they will waive the extra conditions, and furnish their safe. If they do not, the safe will be furnished for the test by other parties.
M. C. S.,
10 21 22 26 28 31—11 2 4 5 Agent.

RHEUMATISM
RHEUMATISM.
Positively a Certain Cure.
NO QUACK MEDICINE.
NO IODIDE, POTASSA, COLCHICUM, OR MERCURY.
DR. J. P. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA.
USED INWARDLY. USED INWARDLY.
A legal guarantee given, stating exact quantity warranted to cure, or money refunded.
The only Permanent Rheumatic Cure prepared by a regular physician in America. It is warranted not injurious.
Best Philadelphia physicians prescribe it, and cured by it. Among them Dr. Walton, No. 154 North Seventh street.
Best lawyers and judges cured by it. Among them Hon. Judge Lee, Camden, opposite Philadelphia.
An Alderman of the city cured by it—His Honor Alderman Comly, Twenty-third Ward.
And thousands of certificates endorse its curative power, and its discovery was truly a modern miracle.
Prepared by Dr. FITLER, one of Philadelphia's oldest regular physicians. Principal Offices,
No. 29 South FOURTH St.,
Between MARKET and CHESNUT, Philada., and No. 704 Broadway, N. Y.
Advice and consultations free of charge, daily. All orders and inquiries by mail answered. [6 29 mws tfnp

THE MECHANICAL LAUNDRY COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, INCORPORATED 1867.
CAPITAL.....$100,000.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF SHARES, $10.
Orders left at the following places will meet with prompt attention, viz.:—Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Company, 47 N. Eighth street; Atkinson's Gents' Furnishing Store, 521 Chesnut street; Atkinson's Gents' Furnishing Store, 620 Chesnut street; Laing's Hat and Gents' Furnishing Store, N. E. cor. Sixth and Chesnut streets; Winchester's Gents' Furnishing Store, 706 Chesnut street; Grant's Gents' Furnishing Store, 1018 Chesnut street; Levi's Gent's Furnishing Store, S. E. cor. Eighth and Race streets; Sachse & Son's Shirt Store, S. E. c. r. Eighth and Vine streets; Butler's Gents' Furnishing Store, 14 S. Eighth street; Scott's Gents' Furnishing Store, 205 S. Tenth street; Jones' Hoop Skirt and Ladies' Furnishing Store, 822 Arch street; Hooper & Parker's Gents' Furnishing Store, N. E. cor. Arch and Ninth streets; Taggart & Farr's Sewing Machine Store, 51 N. Ninth street; Atkinson's Dry Goods Store, 1022 Ridge avenue, and at the Laundry, Ninth street, below Dickerson.
Washing done at 80 cents per dozen. All articles called for and delivered free of charge, and all clothing lost will be paid for.
No chemicals used. All work performed in the best possible manner, under the superintendence of experienced and careful female operatives. Gents' Socks mended and Buttons replaced without extra charge. The public are invited to inspect the Laundry.
Holders of four shares of stock will have their bills rendered monthly, with a discount of 20 per cent. Stock may be subscribed for at the Office of
HENRY C. POLLOCK, Treasurer,
No. 130 S. SIXTH Street,
10 12 m3mrp Philadelphia.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

*Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,*
*Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,*
*Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,*
*Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,*
*At Tower Hall.*
*At Tower Hall.*
*At Tower Hall.*
*At Tower Hall.*

*Best Fitting Clothing in Philadelphia,*
*Best Fitting Clothing in Philadelphia,*
*Best Fitting Clothing in Philadelphia,*
*Best Fitting Clothing in Philadelphia,*
*At Tower Hall.*
*At Tower Hall.*
*At Tower Hall.*
*At Tower Hall.*

Our stock is manufactured with especial care for this season's sales. *We defy competition in extent and variety of assortment, and in style, fit, and make of goods. Prices always guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sales cancelled and money refunded.*

*Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets.* } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 609 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THANKSGIVING IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Proclamation.—Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:—From the creation of the world, or, more properly speaking, since Adam and Eve moved away from their country residence in the Garden of Eden, their children have needed clothes, and since in our day, such convenient and desirable Ready-made Clothing Houses as Charles Stokes & Co's, under the Continental, exists, it becomes us to express our thanks for such blessings by immediate and large purchases of these needful things at this establishment.

By order of the Governor.

THE TRIAL OF "SAFES" TO COME OFF ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6.—By a card of Messrs. Evans & Watson this morning, it will be seen that Mr. Sadler, the proprietor of the Lillie Safes, will have another opportunity afforded him of keeping his word with the gentlemen he has challenged and the interested public. In compliance with Mr. Sadler's challenge, Messrs. Evans & Watson this morning announce that they will be "on the lot of ground at Torrey and Twenty-first streets, between Arch and Cherry streets, on the 6th of November, with a committee of three disinterested gentlemen, and one of their safes, containing Sanborn's Patent Steam Improvement, in accordance with said challenge." The burning of the competing safes will commence at 8 o'clock in the morning.

HABELMANN'S OPERATIC CONCERTS IN COSTUME.—The subscription lists are open at the music stores of Boner, No. 1102, and Trumpler, No. 926 Chesnut street. Several new artists will appear on Thursday and Friday evenings, and the selections from six or seven operas have been made with great care. A chorus and orchestra, under Carl Sentz, are engaged.

SCHUELLERMAN'S New Store, No. 23 N. Ninth street, is daily visited by our first families, in quest of bargains. We call attention to their advertisement.

*Unusual Inducements!*
*Unusual Inducements!*
*Unusual Inducements!*
*Unusual Inducements!*
*Unusual Inducements!*
*Unusual Inducements!*
*Unusual Inducements!*
*Unusual Inducements!*

*Remember* { *We now offer an immense stock of New Clothing for Men's and Boys' Fall and Winter wear, made in the most careful manner, and of materials bought in firm hands, at ruinous prices to the manufacturers. This tells the whole story.*

WANAMAKER & BROWN, THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE. OAK HALL. ON THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STS.


# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

RELIGIOUS NEWS.—Among the fresh religious items of greatest interest to the public are the following:—

*Lutheran.*—The celebration of the Seventh Jubilee of the Reformation has been the prominent religious event of the past week. We have already given full reports of the sermons delivered on Thursday morning. On the evening of that day these exercises were continued at St. Andrew's church, at the northeast corner of Broad and Arch streets, the audience-room being tastefully ornamented for the occasion. Interesting addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Stork, the pastor of the church, and by the Rev. Drs. Hutter and Albert, and the Rev. Messrs. Dimm, Klinefelter, and Heck. To-morrow evening, at 7½ o'clock, Dr. Conrad will preach a sermon on the Reformation, in the same church.

To-morrow evening the Sunday School of St. Matthew's Church, on New street, will celebrate the jubilee in an appropriate manner.

The jubilee services will also be continued to-morrow in St. Mark's Church, on Spring Garden street, above Thirteenth. The Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., will preach in the morning and evening, and the services will be interspersed with special vocal and instrumental music.

The Rev. Dr. March, Pastor of the Clinton Street Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Tenth and Clinton streets, will deliver a sermon on the jubilee to-morrow evening, his subject being "Martin Luther's Theses and the Seventh Jubilee of the Reformation."

*Episcopalian.*—To-morrow evening there will be an interesting service at the Church of the Holy Trinity. The annual report and acknowledgments of the Deaf Mute Mission will be read, and addresses will be delivered by the Right Rev. Bishop Stevens, the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, and the Rev. Phillips Brooks.

At half-past 3 o'clock the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new Church of St. John the Evangelist, at the corner of Third and Reed streets, will be performed. The church will be a handsome brick edifice, 69 by 96 feet in dimensions. The preliminary services will be held in the church near by, where addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Phillips Brooks and the Rev. Drs. Howe and Norton. The corner-stone will positively be laid by Bishop Stevens, without further postponement on account of weather.

The Rev. Daniel Washburn, the late pastor of Trinity Church, in this city, has accepted a call to the rectorship of St. John's Memorial Church, Ashland.

The Rev. John Rodney, who has just completed the forty-second year of his labors at St. Luke's Church, Germantown, has resigned, and will be succeeded by his former assistant, the Rev. B. Wistar Morris.

On Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock, the first anniversary meeting of the Pennsylvania Branch of the Freedmen's Commission will be held in St. Luke's Church, Thirteenth street, below Spruce. The Rev. Alexander Vinton, D. D., the Rev. Phillips Brooks, and others will deliver addresses on this interesting occasion.

*Methodist.*—At the last session of the Preachers' Meeting in this city, a sum of $242 was reported as having been contributed in aid of the churches in Virginia. The Church Extension Society makes an earnest appeal to the ministers and members of the Church for assistance in its praiseworthy work.

The revival services at the Calvary and Central churches will be continued during the coming week.

*Presbyterian.*—The Kenderton Church, of this city, has extended a call to the Rev. Samuel W. Duffield, with a salary of $1200.

The North Broad Street United Church have secured a very eligible lot for their new edifice. It is understood that the Rev. Lafayette Marks, the pastor elect, will accept their call.

The First Presbyterian Church, the pastorate of which the Rev. Albert Barnes has just resigned, has a very elegant appearance since it was newly renovated and painted.

The Rev. A. Culver, who has been pastor of the Church at Manayunk for twenty years past, has received and accepted a call to the First Church of Southwark.

The North Broad Street Church has extended a call to the Rev. Edward L. Clark, of the North Church, New Haven, Conn.

On Wednesday morning next, at 11 o'clock, the Presbyterian National Union Convention will meet in this city, at the First Reformed Church, on Broad street, below Spruce. A general prayer meeting, to invoke the blessing of God on its deliberations, will be held in the same church, on Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, and be continued on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. To these prayer meetings and the day and evening sessions of the Convention all are cordially invited.

*Catholic.*—To-morrow morning, at St. Michael's Church, the services known as the Devotion of the Forty Hours in Honor of the Blessed Sacrament will commence, and be continued until Tuesday morning following. The services will be very solemn, and impressive appropriate sermons will be preached on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday evenings.

The corner-stone of a new Catholic church was laid yesterday afternoon on the grounds of the Cathedral Cemetery, by Right Rev. Bishop Wood, assisted by a large number of his clergy, amongst them being Very Rev. Dr. O'Hara, Vicar General, and Rev. Fathers A. J. McConomy, John F. Dunn, P. R. O'Reilly, M. A. Walsh, T. F. Hopkins, Thomas Fox, Thomas W. Power, John Fitzmaurice, F. A. Sherkey, Mark Crane, O. S. A., J. H. Shanahan, F. S. Barbelin, S. J. B. O'Connor, P. F. Sullivan, P. A. Blacker, F. P. O'Neill, Thomas O'Neil, J. D. O'Neill, J. D. Waldron, Mulholland O'Malley, Monahan, McElroy, Darragh, Byrne, Daley, and other clergymen, together with several seminarians from the Theological Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, at Eighteenth and Race streets.

JUBILEE.—We call special attention to the jubilee services in connection with the 350th anniversary of the great Reformation of the sixteenth century, to be held in St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church, to-morrow morning and evening. The church is very attractively dressed, and we have seldom seen a more beautiful and chaste decoration of a church edifice. The vocal and instrumental accompaniments to the services, as rendered by an efficient choir, under the leadership of Mr. H. Knauff, on Thursday last, were very grand and impressive, and by special request are to be repeated to-morrow. In the morning, selections from Mozart, Rossini, and the Oratorio of the Messiah will be rendered, and in the Oratorio of the evening, additional selections from the Oratorio of the Creation, which oratorio is now under rehearsal by the Handel and Haydn Society of this city.

THE PRESERVATION OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS.—Some time since, Messrs. Samuel C. Perkins, David W. Sellers, and Charles H. T. Collis were appointed a Commission to inquire into the present mode of preserving the records of the Court of Common Pleas of this city and county. This morning the Commission presented their report, which the crowded state of our columns prevents us from publishing in full.

The Commission say that there is truth in the allegation that the old records of the Court, which have been placed in the cellars, beneath the Prothonotary's office, because of the limited space alloted to them in the Court itself, are liable to be totally destroyed by remaining there. The Commission further report that they visited the cellars and made as thorough an examination of the books and papers as their confused, crowded, and dusty condition would permit, and found them to consist chiefly of insolvent bonds as far back as 1786, and continuing up to the abolition of imprisonment for debt contracted without fraud; of election returns from the various election divisions of the county; of sundry original writs and papers connected therewith, and books of vouchers of money expended before 1854 at the instance of the County Board and County Commissioners, and there were also some original deeds among the documents.

It is supposed by the Commission that there are also among these records other and even more valuable documents, which should be carefully preserved. There were, however, no dockets or books of record in the cellars. But the proper preservation of all these records in an accessible form is a want which the profession feels.

The Commission further state that they have ascertained that the fourth story of the Philadelphia Bank building, which is entirely fireproof, can be secured on a lease of five or ten years at an annual rental of $800, while proper shelving can be placed in this room for the accommodation of all of the papers referred to, and of such others as can be removed from the Prothonotary's office without injury to current business, for a sum not exceeding $300.

Accompanying the report of the Commission is the draft of an ordinance to be submitted to Councils, providing for the proper preservation of the records referred to above. The ordinance provides for the lease of the fourth story of the Philadelphia Bank building, for five years from the 1st of January next, and authorizes the court to appoint a competent person to arrange and label these records, and to prepare an index-book thereof, to be kept in the Prothonotary's office. The person appointed to arrange the records, with the City Solicitor and the Prothonotary, are also authorized to fit up the room in an appropriate and convenient manner. It is to be hoped that the suggestions made by the Commission will be speedily carried out by Councils.

IN AID OF THE FREEDMEN.—On Tuesday evening, November 5, at half-past 7 o'clock, there will be held in the Friends' Meeting-house, on Arch street, an adjourned session of "The Friends' Association of Philadelphia and its Vicinity for the Relief of Colored Freedmen." The objects of this meeting are stated to be as follows:—

To inform Friends more fully of the present condition and needs of the Freedmen, and of the labor for their elevation—contemplated and in progress—by the Executive Board of this Association; and to determine whether this labor of love has still that hold on the minds and hearts of Friends that is essential to the support of the Board in its plans.

Twenty-three schools have been organized; forty-five teachers have been appointed; at least three thousand freedmen are likely to partake directly of their instruction. About twenty-five thousand dollars will be required to continue these schools until the usual time of summer vacation, but none of this is now in the treasury of the Association. If the Association now withdraws from this good work, the present school year to these thousands must be lost, and hundreds who are struggling for that knowledge of letters that will enable them to read the Bible, will for a long time, many perhaps forever, fall of their purpose. Tens of thousands of copies of the Holy Scriptures can be judiciously distributed throughout the South by the correspondents of the Association. Appeals for them are being continually received.

We sincerely hope that the appeal of the Association for support will receive a prompt and hearty response on the part of the general public.

HOW IT HAPPENED.—On Monday last, John Kerney, who keeps a liquor saloon at the corner of Fitzwater street and Gaffner's avenue, was held by Alderman Tittermary to answer the double charge of selling liquor on Sunday and of assaulting one of his customers. In the report of the hearing which were published in the daily papers, injustice was done Mr. Kerney by not stating all the facts in the case. The affair happened in this way:—

On Sunday morning, about 6 o'clock, two men entered the saloon, and one of them called for drinks, which were accordingly furnished. The man who ordered the drinks, and who is said to be rather a troublesome customer, was about leaving the place, when Mr. Kerney called his attention to the fact that he had not settled his account. He refused to do so, when Mr. Kerney told him he could go and that he himself "would stand the drinks." The companion of the obstreperous individual thereupon said that the drinks should be paid for. In return for this suggestion he was thrown to the floor by the unruly customer, and bitten on the hand and throat. Mr. Kerney came to his assistance, in answer to a call for help, and finding it impossible to pull the biter off his victim, gave him a light blow on the back with a small cane; whereupon the man left the saloon, vowing vengeance, and made complaint before Alderman Tittermary, with the result stated above.

THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE of this city is now fairly under way, and the instructors in our public schools are to be sincerely congratulated on this fact, for the institution promises to be of great usefulness, not only to its members, but to the public at large. Among the noteworthy things which this Institute has done has been the engagement of several of the most popular lecturers in the country, who will give an entertaining course of lectures at the New Horticultural Hall during the winter. Among the prominent names on the list of lecturers we find those of Professor Robert E. Rogers, of this city; Professor E. L. Youmans, of New York, one of the most eloquent scientific men in the country; Rev. E. H. Chapin, of New York; and Professor Louis Agassiz, of Harvard University. The opening lecture of the course will be delivered on Tuesday evening next, November 5, by William R. Alger, of Boston, an able and eloquent lecturer. The Institute deserves the encouragement of the entire public in the efforts they are making to secure the best talent in the country for Philadelphia.

THE WHISKY WAR.—Yesterday Revenue Inspectors Ghegan, Donnelly, and Grove paid an official visit to an illegitimate whisky establishment at the corner of Second and York streets, Richmond; but they were too late, the enterprising proprietor having removed his still and other apparatus to parts unknown. There was not left even a hogshead of mash for demolition. The same officers subsequently visited a rag warehouse on Shippen street, between Eighth and Ninth, where it was known that an illicit still had been in operation. The establishment was found to be securely locked; but one of the Inspectors climbed upon the roof, and, gazing through an aperture, discovered that this still had likewise been removed, the worm alone remaining.

Yesterday afternoon, two other Inspectors took the trouble to investigate the mysteries of a certain pigsty which is located at the corner of Dickerson and Swanson streets. Their trouble was rewarded by the discovery of a small still and a quantity of low wines, all of which were so disposed of that their proprietor will not manipulate them any further.

A GOOD WORK.—The Home Missionary Society are carrying out a plan of practical utility to aid those who are brought within its reach. At their office, located on North street, above Fifth, situations, as far as practicable, are provided for men, women, and children. A book is also kept wherein the names and residences of all those willing to aid in any manner the Society in its good work are noted, and all such benevolent citizens whose names are not registered, are requested to call at the Society's rooms between the hours of 2 and 4 daily, for that purpose.

Persons having cast-off clothing of any description would do well to send the same to the office of the Mission, No. 507 North street, where the wants of the poor at the present time are very pressing.

CONTRADICTION. — Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, five days from Havana, has arrived, and Captain Holmes wishes to contradict the statement by telegraph from Havana, and which has already appeared in the daily papers, to the effect that the steamer shipped a sea and lost two men overboard; no accident whatever occurred to the ship or passengers. Captain Holmes thought it advisable to put back to Havana on account of a heavy gale that was prevailing at the time, and sailed again next day; experienced heavy N. and N. E. gales the whole passage.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT. — Yesterday afternoon, while some men were working on a building on the farm of Mr. Remington, on the Lancaster pike, about five miles from the city, the scaffold gave way, precipitating the men to the ground. One of them, named Osborne was so fatally injured that he died soon after. The rest of the men were badly injured.

FIRE.—Elkton's Coal Oil Works, near Hestonville, were the scene of a fire this morning. A still, shed, and some other works were destroyed. The fire was caused by the oil boiling over into the furnace and igniting.

ALLEGED LARCENY AS BAILEE.—J. W. Thompson was arrested at Twenty-first and Mount Vernon streets yesterday, charged with the larceny of some $700 as bailee. Alderman Dougherty held him for a further hearing.

NAMED.—The School Directors of the Third Section have called the new school-house in Christian street, above Front, the Fletcher School, after the late James W. Fletcher, who represented the section in the Board of Controllers at the time of his decease.

AT LAST.—After a long delay, one of the two supervisors of the Nineteenth Ward has been appointed. Mr. Isaac Lyster fills the position.

TWO DEAD DUCKS.—Michael Kennedy was arrested last evening for stealing two dead ducks, valued at $2. Alderman Jones held him to answer.

## DIED.

*For additional Deaths see Third Page.*

ATLEE.—On the morning of the 2d instant, ANNA L., wife of Edwin A. Atlee, and daughter of Peter Erie, Esq., of Easton, Pa.

Funeral from the residence of her husband, No. 817 Franklin street, on the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

# THIRD EDITION

## POLITICS IN MARYLAND.

### An Important Speech of Senator Thayer.

## RAILROADS IN KANSAS.

### The First Train of Cars Crosses the Kansas River.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

### From Kansas.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Nov. 2.—The first engine and train of cars crossed the Kansas river to-day by a temporary bridge.

The first section of the Lawrence and Galveston railroad of eighty miles will be completed to Ottawa by the first of January. President Sturges intends to push the road vigorously. The route of the road passes through the great pine region of Illinois, Arkansas, and Red rivers.

The Hon. Sidney Clarke has just completed a thorough canvass of this State, having made seventy speeches. He thinks that negro suffrage will be adopted at the coming elections.

Grant clubs are being formed all over the State. Governor Crawford, Senators Pomeroy and Ross, and Sidney Clark, are understood to be in favor of General Grant. The Lawrence *Journal*, Leavenworth *Bulletin*, and the Topeka *Record* support him.

### Foreign News by Steamer Cambria.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The steamer Cambria brings European dates to the 23d ult.

The liabilities of the Royal Bank of Liverpool are £4,000,000, and the assets satisfactory.

The Bank of Holland has raised the rate of discount from 2½ to 3 per cent.

A bulletin issued by the Italian Relief Committee says that Garibaldi's arrival in Italy has modified the plans of the insurgents and of the revolutionary party.

The North German Parliament has passed a resolution calling upon the Federal Chancellor to introduce at the next session a measure relating to trade based upon free trade principles.

The Italian news has been anticipated by the cable.

### *FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.*

#### Speech of General Thayer—A New Actress—The Coming Election, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—Hon. John M. Thayer, United States Senator from Nebraska, who addressed a Republican meeting here last night, said he did not believe Maryland had a republican form of government; that he would sit in Congress to the very last day battling to give her one and all other States where manhood suffrage was not recognized. He also contended that the country presented but two problems—"Could a rebellion be put down, armed or unarmed?" The first had been done. The latter shall be.

Archibald Sterling, Judge Bond, and others also made strong speeches, urging unity, determination, etc.

It is now understood that Mrs. E. A. Pollard, wife of the author of the "Lost Cause," proposes soon making her debut as an actress, in this city. She is handsome and intelligent, and promises to be successful.

There is very little doing in any of our Courts, and will not be until after the new judges take their seats.

There is much excitement regarding the election on Tuesday. The Republicans are working as actively as if they hoped for some success.

### Stocks in New York To-Day.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 5 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

United States 1881s, 112¼@112¾.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 112¼@112¾.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 109¾@109¾.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 106¼@106¼.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 107¾@107¾.
United States 10-40s, 100¼@100¾.
June and July 7-30s, 105⅝@105⅝. Market unsettled.

### Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Cotton dull at 19c. Flour dull and 10@15c. lower; 7500 bbls. sold—State, $8.10@10.50; Ohio, $9.75@12.25; Western, $8.10@12; Southern, $11.25@15. Wheat quiet and the market without decided change. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats easier; 9000 bushels sold; Western, 79@80c. Barley quiet. Barley dull. Beef dull. Pork firm; new mess, $21.18. Lard dull at 12¾@13c. Whisky quiet.

### *MEXICO.*

#### Juarez to be Impeached—The Opposition in the New Congress—Reception for Romero and Party—Salm Salm on Lopez.

HAVANA, Nov. 1.—The Austrian steam frigate Novara sailed from here yesterday. The steamer Fah-Kee has arrived from Vera Cruz with dates to October 24.

The Impeachment of Juarez is contemplated, if conservative influences do not prevail. For Congress the election is sure for the opposition. In Puebla the opposition of ex-Governor Mendez is unheeded.

Minister Romeo, accompanied by General Banks, is expected. A magnificent reception awaits the party. Senator Morton and General Benitez are to receive them. The appointment of Mr. Cripps has been disapproved. General Castillo and Prince Salm Salm are at the capitol, *en route* to San Juan. Prince Salm Salm denounces Lopez, and asserts that Maximilian's blood is on the traitor's head. In Durango they are trying Lozada.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

*For additional Legal Intelligence see First Page.*

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Judges Grier and Cadwalader.—The American Wood Pulp Company vs. J. D. Heft et al. Before reported. The argument will be concluded to-day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—Motions and applications in bankruptcy were before this Court to-day.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—James Hagan, charged with the killing of the man known as "Baltimore Bill," was heard on habeas corpus motion to be admitted to bail, and evidence having been adduced to prove that the killing was in self-defense, and that the offense was not murder in the first degree, the Court allowed him to enter bail in $6000.

In the case of the Commonwealth, ex rel., Lynch, charged with illegal voting, before reported, the motion to quash the indictment was argued and overruled.

Judge Peirce sentenced Frederick Basler, who was convicted of a misdemeanor in unlawfully wounding a lady in Fitzwater street, on the 4th of July last, to two years in the County Prison.


FRANKFORD.—REV. J. F. SUTTON will preach in the New Presbyterian Church, corner of MAIN and HARRISON Streets, Frankford, To-morrow, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CARPETINGS.

519 CHESNUT STREET. 519

FINE CARPETINGS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

WE WILL SELL OUR

AXMINSTERS,
ROYAL WILTONS,
VELVETS,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLYS,
SUPER INGRAINS,
VENETIANS,

BRUSSELS AND DAMASK

HALL AND STAIR CARPETS,

WITH EXTRA BORDERS,

ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS,

IN SHORT,

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF DESIRABLE

CARPETINGS,

At Greatly Reduced Prices,

With a view to SELLING OFF OUR ENTIRE STOCK, AT OUR RETAIL WAREROOMS,

No. 519 CHESNUT Street,

Prior to Removal on first of January next.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

10 1 tuths2mrp NO. 519 CHESNUT ST.

NOTICE.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,

BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS,

Will continue to sell their stock of

CARPETINGS

AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH LOW RENT AND EXPENSES,

AND WILL OPEN DAILY NEW GOODS,

As they do not expect to move. [8 27 3mrp

832 CARPETINGS. 832

ARCH STREET.

FALL STOCK NOW OPEN

AT THE

ARCH STREET

CARPET WAREHOUSE

JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,

NO. 832 ARCH STREET,

9 10 2m Two doors below Ninth, South Side.

CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

We offer to the public the largest and best selected Stock of Ready-made Clothing in the City, for Men's and Boys' Wear.

Also, an elegant assortment of Piece Goods, which we will make to order for Men and Boys, at reasonable prices, and in the most approved styles.

Always on hand a full assortment of Fall and Winter Overcoats and Business Coats, Coachmen's Coats, Hunting Coats, New Style Walking Coats, Pants and Vests, of all descriptions.

Boys' Ready-made Clothing in great variety.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET

9 30 3m PHILADELPHIA

PATENT BOOK CARRIERS

AND

LUNCH BOOKS.

CRIFFITH & PAGE,

4 10 NO. 509 ARCH STREET.


# FOURTH EDITION

## FROM EUROPE THIS P. M.

### The Latest Market Quotations

### Weekly Statement of the United States Treasury.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

### *FROM EUROPE THIS P. M.*

#### Two o'clock Market Report.

LONDON, Nov. 2—2 P. M.—U. S. Five-twenties have declined 1-16th, and are now quoted at 70 1-16. Other American securities and Consols are unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 2—2 P. M.—Cotton is dull and unchanged.

Corn is now quoted at 29s. 6d.; Lard, 52s. 9d.; Tallow, 45s.; Sugar is firm at 26s. for No. 12, Dutch standard. Other articles are unchanged.

ANTWERP, Nov. 2.—Petroleum is dull at 50 francs per barrel for standard white.

#### From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Colonel N. G. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, returned to Washington this morning. He accompanied the Southern Railroad Committee on its trip to the South, visiting Richmond, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Macon, Atlanta, Chattanooga, Nashville. At the last-named city the Committee will spend a few days, by invitation of the Legislature of Tennessee, and then return to this city. Colonel Ordway has left for Louisville and Cincinnati, where the Committee of Elections is about closing the evidence in Colonel McKee's case, and will probably visit Washington on Wednesday next. After staying a day or two with the Judiciary Committee, Colonel Ordway will go to Connecticut and Boston, where his other Committees have been in session, for the purpose of paying the expenses incurred by them.

### *DEPARTMENT NEWS.*

#### The Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Orders have been issued from the Navy Department to Rear-Admiral H. H. Hoff, to hold himself in readiness to take command of the North Atlantic Squadron, in the early part of December, thus relieving Rear-Admiral Palmer.

#### Weekly Report of the United States Treasury.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fractional currency issued for the week | $521,500 |
| Shipped to United States Depository at Chicago | 100,000 |
| Shipped to National Banks | 159,602 |
| National Bank Notes issued | 132,800 |
| Sotal issued to date | 304,287,641 |
| Amount of Taxes returned | 5,048,796 |
| Actual circulation | 290,245,796 |
| Securities held for circulating notes | 340,700,250 |
| Securities held for Deposits of Public Moneys | 38,170,450 |
| Total | $378,870,700 |
| Fractional Currency Redeemed and Destroyed | 351,000 |

### *CUBA.*

#### Some Garroting—Resistance to the New Tax—The Slave Census—Fine Weather.

HAVANA, Nov. 1.—At Santiago, on the 24th of October, ten ringleaders in the late revolt were court-martialled and garroted; the rest were sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

At Matanzas two hundred and eighty defaulters have resisted the new tax, and the tax-gatherers have resigned.

At Havana the slave census has been interrupted by the opposition of employers. It leaves a loophole for new landings by doubling the figures.

The Freemasons have subscribed $2000 for the family of Morales, who was exiled a short time since.

The weather is superb, and there are no cases of fever.

### *MISSOURI.*

#### Vote on a Railroad Subscription—Woman Suffrage—General Grant Becoming a Popular Presidential Candidate Among the Radicals—Purchase of a Railroad—Pursuit of a Murderer.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1.—The Charlton County Court has ordered a vote to be taken in that county on a railroad subscription by voters irrespective of race, color, or sex. The Woman Suffrage Committee of St. Louis propose sending a committee to the county to persuade female voters to cast their ballots.

Prominent radicals are gradually coming over to the support of Grant for President. Several Congressmen, and Senator Henderson among the number, of the Missouri radical delegation, cast their entire vote in the Baltimore Convention for Grant against Lincoln, and though a feeling of opposition to Grant was engendered some time ago by Stanton's friends, Grant is now the favorite of the radicals. It is regarded as certain that he will be the candidate, and many radical politicians, anxious to be on the winning side, are supporting him.

St. Louis capitalists are negotiating for the Atchison and Fort Kearney Railroad, which taps the Omaha Pacific Railroad so far west as to threaten a diversion of traffic to St. Louis.

The murderer of General Bailey, of Red River fame, was recently overtaken in the Southwest and exchanged shots with his pursuers, but eventually escaped.

### *LOUISIANA.*

#### The Removal of General Hayes, the Sheriff of the Orleans Parish—Appointment of Cuthbert Bullitt to the Position.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 1.—The removal of the ex-Rebel General Hayes, this afternoon, and the appointment of ex-Marshal Cuthbert Bullitt, a personal friend of Mr. Lincoln, as sheriff, has created intense excitement here. While General Mower esteems Hayes socially, he felt that this removal was necessary to the peace and security of the community.

You will remember that Hayes' Brigade figured conspicuously in the July riots. My information satisfies me that General Mower in making this change was solely influenced by the public weal, and that he felt it necessary to have a man as Sheriff who could be depended upon in the event of another riot being attempted when the Convention meets on the 23d inst.

Bullitt will give satisfaction to moderate men of all parties, and his appointment will be approved at Washington, where he is known as one of the fearless Unionists who fought treason here from the beginning.

### *MASSACHUSETTS.*

#### The Billiard Championship of the State.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—A billiard match for the championship of Massachusetts was played last evening between Edward Daniels and William A. Tobin, American four ball carom, 1500 points. It was a very spirited game, and resulted in a decided victory for Daniels, he making 1500 points to 628 for Tobin. Daniels' best runs were 255, 244, and 181, and Tobin's best were 101 and 94. The game occupied three hours and nineteen minutes.

### *OBITUARY.*

#### William Parsons, Earl of Rosse.

By a cable despatch, dated at London yesterday, we are informed of the death of this distinguished British astronomer. He was born in York on the 17th of June, 1800, was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, and graduated in 1822. Under the title of Lord Oxmantown, he represented the county of Kings, in Ireland, from 1821 to 1834.

In 1841, by the death of his father, he became third Earl of Rosse, and four years afterwards was elected one of the representative peers of Ireland. In politics he was a Liberal. As a member of the House of Parliament, however, he never distinguished himself, all of his reputation being attained by his great knowledge of astronomy. In 1826 he caused to be erected upon the grounds of his residence, Birr Castle, an observatory for which instruments were made under his personal supervision. Among these was the now celebrated telescope, which required several years to erect, but which was finally completed at a cost of over $60,000.

This instrument weighs over three tons, has an aperture of six feet, and a focus of fifty-three, and is the most powerful reflector in the world. By means of this great instrument the Earl was enabled to question many scientific theories heretofore entertained, Herschell's theory of condensation and Laplace's theory of cosmogony being among them. In 1843 Lord Rosse was appointed President of the British Association, and presided over the Royal Society from 1849 to 1855.

The deceased astronomer was Earl of Rosse and Baron Oxmantown, in the peerage of Ireland, and a baronet in the same part of the United Kingdom. His family, however, was of English origin, and removed to the Emerald Isle during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, holding high office under the Crown, and being elevated to the peerage in 1680. Lord Rosse married Mary, elder daughter of John Wildmer Field, of Heaton Hall, county Cork, in 1836, and had several children. The eldest, however, Lord Oxmantown, who was born in 1840, succeeds him to the titles and estates.

MR. EWING ON RECONSTRUCTION.—The Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, has published a letter on the political situation. He construes the recent political reaction, as developed in the October elections, as a demand on Congress to recede from its reconstruction policy, and to abandon the plan of enfranchising the late slaves.

### Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Nov. 2

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1000 U S 7-30s Je | 105⅝ | $1000 Pa R 2d m 6s | 93½ |
| $1000 do Jy | 105⅝ | 15 sh Leh V R | 51⅝ |
| $200 City 6s, New | 101⅝ | 10 do | 51⅝ |
| $1700 do New | 102 | 500 sh Read R bds. | 49⅝ |
| $2000 do New | 102 | 4 sh Penna R | 61⅝ |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1000 City 6s, New | 101⅝ | $1000 City 6s, New | 102 |
| $600 do New | 102 | $100 do New | 102 |
| $500 do New | 102 | $1000 Pa R 1 m 6s | 99 |
| $1000 do New | 102 | $1000 do | 99 |
| $500 do New | 102 | 50 sh Leh V R | 51⅝ |
| $200 do New | 102 | | |


HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD Street, below Locust.

FESTIVAL AND WENDELL PHILLIPS.

The friends of Freedom will hold their Annual Festival and Social Gathering, to promote the interest of Equal Justice to the Freedmen, on FRIDAY EVENING, November 8, at HORTICULTURAL HALL. The Festival will open at 5 and close at 11 o'clock P. M. The leading caterers of the city have kindly volunteered their services, which insures satisfaction, so far as the tables are concerned. Also the Belmonico Band have volunteered to furnish music. At 8 o'clock precisely, WENDELL PHILLIPS will address the audience on the "Perils of the Hour." Tickets admitting to the Festival and Phillips' Lecture, 50 cents; for reserved seats to Lecture, 25 cents extra. Sale of tickets commences at Ashmead's Book Store, No. 724 CHESNUT Street, and at the Office of the Hall, on Wednesday, November 6, at 10 o'clock. 11 2 6t

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

EVANS & WATSON'S SAFE,

WITH SANBORN'S PATENT STEAM IMPROVEMENT,

WILL BE ON THE GROUND.

Mr. M. C. Sadler, Agent or Lillie's Safes in this city, did publish in the "Press" and other newspapers a challenge to Evans and Watson, bearing date September 26, 1867, in the following words, to wit:—

"Now, therefore, be it known that I, M. C. Sadler, of the city of Philadelphia, do offer and propose to burn one of Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes, with one of Evans and Watson's, having the Boston fixture attached, both to be of the same size as burned on the Fair Grounds, Lillie's safe to be made with six-inch composition walls, on the principles he makes Safes, and the Evans & Watson safe to be six-inch composition walls, including the Boston attachment, and on the principle of their usual make.

"The Safe to be burned at some convenient place in the City of Philadelphia on the 22d of October next, weather fair, or the first fair day thereafter.

"Evans & Watson are hereby notified that they can make and have ready the Safe by that time the best they can make as above specified, and a disinterested committee shall be appointed equally by each party, and in the usual way.

"Should Evans & Watson not respond in a reasonable time, then their Safe will be furnished by other parties."

Evans & Watson accepted said challenge October 1, 1867, and, agreeably with its terms, were on the lot of ground at Twenty-first and Arch streets, at the time mentioned (October 22), with their committee, with plenty of cord-wood, and with one of their Safes containing the Steam Improvement, but neither Mr. Sadler nor the Lillie Safe making their appearance, the committee retired, Evans & Watson, however, remaining on the ground during the whole day.

We are sustained by public opinion when we assert that, as the challenging party, no authority rested with Mr. Sadler to change the time, and, by his non-appearance, he has forfeited all right to further trials under said challenge; but as we are willing and ready at all times to go into a trial of Safes, when fairly conducted, with Mr. Sadler or any other parties, we hereby inform our friends, the public, and Mr. Sadler, that we will be "on the lot of ground at Torrey and Twenty-first streets, between Arch and Cherry streets, on the 6th of November next," with a committee of three disinterested gentlemen, and with one of our Safes containing Sanborn's Patent Steam Improvement, in accordance with said challenge.

We desire our friends and the public to be on the ground punctually at 8 o'clock A. M., and see for themselves that the trial is fairly made.

EVANS & WATSON,
No. 28 S. SEVENTH Street,
Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1867. 11

NUMBER CXLIV.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

**ALMANAC AND DIARY.**

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

**October.**

**Monday, 28.**—President Johnson issues a proclamation of Thanksgiving for the abundant harvest to the "My Policy" party in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and in the prospective cheapness of the essence of Barley-corn.

**Tuesday, 29.**—Fifteen cent notes printed by the Treasury Department, bearing engraved portraits of Grant and Sheridan, forbidden to be issued, because too much *interest* is attached to them.

**Wednesday, 30.**—Word from Washington comes that sweeping retrenchments are being introduced into the various Government departments, but whose patent the informer saith not.

**Thursday, 31.**—Council day. Councils receive an invitation to attend the inauguration of a Mr. Allen as President of Girard College, and the Directors of the College receive an invitation from the Court to prorogue him instead.

**November.**

**Friday, 1.**—Unveiling of a marble statue of "America," at the Union League Club. This, it is hoped, will be the last time that America will be "chiselled" by either friend or foe.

**Saturday, 2.**—SERIES COLUMN DAY. The Editor having gone to Girard College with the expectation of seeing an inauguration, and being disappointed, concludes to "go through" the College at one session.

## *MEETING OF THE CITY MYTHS.*

**Their Division on the Inauguration Question.**

This body of myths met, according to custom, last Thursday, and spent an interesting season in debating the merits of various questions of public utility, the most prominent of which was the propriety of this body going to Girard College to a Presidential inauguration. To be sure, it was not a President of the United States, nor even a President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, but still it was an invitation that involved an official recognition of the inauguration ceremonies, to say nothing of the carriage ride; and it became this august body to make it a subject of debate, as much so as if it was the paving of a street or building of a sewer.

The invitation to the myths came from one Foust, a trusty Trustee of the College, but Myth King did not think Councils were prepared to accept the invitation. Why they were thus caught unprepared he did not say; surely it was not because their boots were not blacked; for that could have been done right on the steps of the Hall of Independence: on the same step, in fact, from which John Hancock read the Declaration of Independence to the well-dressed colonists assembled, including a few Indians, according to the pictures. Their unpreparedness may have been on account of not having clean shirts, all of them; but this preparation was wholly unnecessary, if we are to believe the Directors of the College, for they say the place and inmates are overrun with vermin, and they probably know, as their office requires them to be frequent visitors, and to be perfectly familiar with all the *tenants* of the College. Indeed, the matron told us that there were more children from the families of "big bugs" in the College this season than ever before. Be that as it may, the invitation for the myths to visit the College and witness the inauguration ceremonies was not received kindly.

The myth who first raised the objection wished an answer returned similar to the one used in fashionable life of "Not at Home," or "Don't see it," according to the fashion of the party using it; but Myth Stokley moved that they go; he had never been through College, and he meant to take this opportunity to go through it.

Myth Smith hoped the motion of the aforesaid myth would not prevail. The myths were losing all of their dignity to go and see a College President inaugurated, and *such* a College!

Myth King moved to postpone the going for one week. What his idea of a Girard College inauguration was, or how long the ceremonies would last, we do not know. It seems as though he thought it was something like an Easter Carnival at Rome, in making a motion to attend a week after the time fixed for it to begin.

Myth Cattell said that if one-half of what the Board of Directors said about the things at the College was true, the myths ought not to go near it.

After further discussion, Myth King withdrew his motion and notion of going a week after the fair, and moved to lay it on the table instead. Many of his fellow-myths approved a

MOTION LIKE THAT.

Myth Smith said he was going to the inauguration, and he would like to have them go along: he believed it was in accordance with the will of Mr. Girard.

Myth King moved to refer the invitation to the Committee on Caucuses. He believed that was in accordance with Mr. Girard's will.

Myth Barlow said it was highly improper for a body like theirs to go to an Orphans' College, at their time of life, to see anything. He moved they go down to the Fish House instead. This was carried by acclamation.

The thing now having been played out, a vote was taken on the propriety of accepting the invitation, which resulted overwhelmingly in the Select Myths not going near the place. If it be true what the Committee of Investigation say about the College, particularly as regards the "moral mould," the decision of the myths in this instance was as wise as it was healthy.

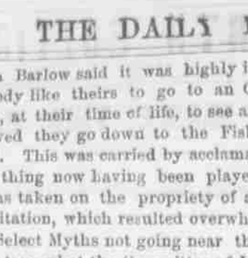
Among the Common Myths, in the other Chamber, quite a different result was arrived at. When will the city construct a telegraph between these two bodies, so that the actions of either will not invite comparisons by their so often directly opposite course on the same questions? Whether it is getting rid of worms (out of the squares), or salting railroad tracks, or building Nicolson pavements, or on reading Birkinbine's water communications, there seems to be such an utter failure to agree in their views, that we often wonder, if there were a half dozen more branches to this municipal tree, whether they would all come to directly opposite conclusions on the same thing. It seems to us that it speaks very bad or very good, like the woman's indigo, we don't know which, for the wisdom of the two bodies.

In the Common Myths, Myth Hancock moved to accept; he was not going to stand on a little piece of diplomacy when a jaunt to the College, and perhaps a little feed, could be had for the mere asking.

Myth Hetzel moved to go through the table motion, but was prevented. He then moved to go to the inauguration, but to put the time off indefinitely. This he thought was more in accordance with Mr. Girard's will.

Myth Harper said the invitation was in bad taste. Their body had appointed a committee to investigate things at the College, and until that committee had got through their tasting this body ought not to have a finger in the pie.

Myth Shoemaker



PUT IT IN THIS WAY.

If this body accept this invitation, they (this body) become, in a manner, committed to the action of the committee, and the Directors who are being hauled over the coals by the committee look to this body. If this body do not accept the invitation, then the Directors will be handled by the committee, and this body can be as it always has been, and the President that is inaugurated to-day may be dismissed to-morrow without compromising this body. I believe this to be in accordance with the will of Mr. Girard.

Myth Billington thought the same.

Several other myths thought the same, and differently, and all finally concluded to go, and the messenger was told to hurry off and engage carriages before the other Chamber of Myths had taken up all the choice ones.

After this the myths fell back into the streets, figuratively speaking, and after paving a few squares, and unpaving others, adjourned.

One of the Deputy Sheriffs arrives at his desk at 9 o'clock A. M. (sharp), and is delighted to find a little white envelope on it. He thinks Arabella has called there early, on her morning walk down Chesnut street.

He is nothing, if not disgusted, to find a note, written in an official hand, as follows:—

DEAR SIR:—Your services as Deputy Sheriff are no longer needed in this department.

For the Sheriff,
JOHN BROWN.

THE members of Select Council, in refusing to go to Girard College, object to being cast into the "moral mould" which the Committee of Investigation say is there. It seems to us, if we were going to mould a City Councilman we would use one of that sort; that is, if he would "run" in one.

IN answer to an advertisement of one of the political parties in New York for stump speakers, two wooden-legged soldiers presented themselves. They learned that the "stump" qualification was not the main one.

A GRASPING LANDLORD.—Mr. J. Long, of Hackney, England, has just availed himself of the passing of the Reform bill to notify some eight hundred tenants that he wishes them to pay him in future the same rent they have hitherto been paying under a compounding arrangement, and to pay all the rates personally besides.


**FURS.**

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867

**FUR HOUSE,**
**(Established in 1818.)**

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

**Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,**

IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.
All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

**A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,**
9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

**FANCY FURS.**

The subscriber having recently returned from Europe with an entirely new stock of

**FURS**

Of his own selection, would offer the same to his customers, made up in the latest styles, and at reduced prices, at his OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

**NO. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,**
10 25 2mrp] ABOVE ARCH.
JAMES REISKY.

**NEW PUBLICATIONS.**

A BOOK FOR THE TIMES!

T. ELWOOD ZELL & CO.,
NOS. 17 AND 19 SOUTH SIXTH STREET
PHILADELPHIA.
Have in Press and will publish October 31,
**"AMONG THE INDIANS;"**
OR, EIGHT YEARS IN THE FAR WEST.
With interesting Sketches of Salt Lake, the Mormons, and Montana, and a Map of Indian Localities.
BY HENRY A. BOLLER.

The long and intimate acquaintance of the author with his subject has enabled him to produce a thoroughly original and interesting work, giving a graphic and truthful description of the Home and Inner Life of the Indians, with interesting chapters on Salt Lake, and the exciting times in the first settlements of Montana, with an able review of the present Indian difficulties, their causes and remedy.

One handsome cloth 12mo. volume, 428 pages. $2 00. 10 26 fsthth

**ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.**

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc. respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Pipe, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
8 12 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

JAY, UGHAN MERRICK, JOHN S. COPE, WILLIAM H. MERRICK

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Neamyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1] ALFRED JENKS & SON,

**STOVES, RANGES, ETC.**

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10]

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER; OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers, SHARPE & THOMSON,
527 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

**BOARDING.**

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN Chesnut and Market and Eleventh and Twelfth streets—centrally located. Accommodation for permanent, transient, and table Boarders. [9 11 2m

**COAL.**

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 22

CHEAPEST AND BEST HATS IN THE City!
TEMPLE OF FASHION
40 NORTH Sixth St.
BOURNE

**FURNITURE, ETC.**

AVIS IMPORTANT!

BEAUX MEUBLES,
pour Salons et Chambres a Coucher,
Arranges pour Exposition dans Appartements Garnis et Couverts de Tapis.
GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
EBENISTES,
CHESNUT STREET, au Coin de 13me.

SPECIAL CARD.

FINE FURNITURE ON EXHIBITION IN SUITES OF ROOMS, CARPETED AND FURNISHED AS CHAMBERS AND PARLORS.
GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
CABINET MAKERS,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

DIE FEINSTEN MEUBEL ARANGIERT IN DER GANZEN ETAGE FERTIG ZUR ANSICHT, TEPPICH UND GARTIENEN EINBEGRIFFEN.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
MEUBEL FABRICKANT
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

AVISO.
MEUBLES FINO
EN
EXHIBICION,
in Serie de Cuartos,
COLOCADO
COMO
Salas de recibimiento
y
CUARTOS DE CAMARA. [9 26 2m

**FURNITURE! FURNITURE!**

MODERN AND ANTIQUE!
PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
9 21 tf NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS

TO NO. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
(UP STAIRS.) 9 7 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
F. P. GUSTINE,
8 12] N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 8 15]

**SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.**

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE
NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216),
SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE
OF
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

*Is attributable to the following facts:—*

They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.
They are satisfied with a fair business profit.
They sell goods only on their own merits.
They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.
Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.
They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.
They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.
All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."
Harness from $14 to $525.
Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.
Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.
They are the oldest and largest manufacturers the country.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
9 14 3m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

**FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.**

MERINO UNDERWEAR IN GREAT VARIETY, for sale at
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE.
Merino Underwear for Gents.
Merino Underwear for Youths.
Merino Underwear for Infants.
Merino Underwear for Misses.
Merino Underwear for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Misses.
Merino Hose for Youths.
Merino Hose for Infants.
Merino Hose for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, white, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, scarlet, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, grey mixed.
All-wool Shirts, blue mixed.
All the above, of superior qualities, for sale at
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,
3 6 tuths] No. 9 North EIGHTH Street.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
5 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
13] No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

**WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES**

831. CHARLES L. HALE, 831.
(Late Salesman and Superintendent for B. J. Williams)
NO. 831 ARCH STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.
Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES, [9 23 2m8p
UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
VENETIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES.
Repairing promptly attended to.
STORE SHADES made and lettered. 9 25 2m8p


**GOVERNMENT SALES.**

SALE OF METALS, NEW QUARTERMASTER STORES, AND LUMBER.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY, November 11, at Lincoln Depot, under the direction of Brevet Colonel A. P. BLUNT, A. Q. M.:—

50 HORSES and 50 MULES, more or less.
50 AMBULANCES, worn.
250 ARMY WAGONS, worn.
7 SPRING do. do.

Several of these Spring Wagons are of very superior finish.

The Mules offered are a very select lot, well worthy the attention of purchasers.

After which the following Metals and Quartermaster Stores, entirely new, to wit:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1,150,000 lbs. Iron, | | 100,000 lbs. Steel, assorted, | |
| 3,000 " Copper, | | 10,000 " Chains, do. | |
| 1,000 " Copper bottoms, | | 15,000 Bolts, | |
| 1,000 lbs. Lead, | | 1,000 Stove Feet, | |
| 500,000 " Horse shoes, | | 5,000 Broom Handles, | |
| 500,000 " Mule do. | | 500 Lamp Chimneys, | |
| 600 Empty Bottles, | | 600 pieces Lamp Wick. | |

Together with a number of miscellaneous articles, consisting in part of Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' Tools, Sash Weights, Knives, Engines, Globe Valves, Fire Brick, etc. etc.

Also, the following Wagonmakers' Lumber:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5,000 feet 1½-inch Oak Plank, | | 5,000 feet 5-inch Oak Plank, | |
| 8,000 feet 2-inch do. | do. | 3,000 feet 4-inch Hickory Plank, | |
| 7,000 feet 2½-inch do. | do. | 12,000 feet Plank, assorted | |
| 42,000 feet 3-inch do. | do. | | |
| 16,000 feet 4-inch do. | do. | | |

Sale to commence at 10 A. M., and continue from day to day until all are sold.

Horses, Mules, and Wagons will be sold singly; other articles in lots.

The Metals will be delivered to purchasers at Sixth street wharf, or at railroad depot.

Catalogues of sale can be had on application.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
10 28 12t Brevet Brigadier-Gen. U. S. Army.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—

OFFICE OF ASST. QUART'R-GENERAL,
No. 17 STATE STREET,
NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 30, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on the 9th day of November, 1867, at 12 M., a lot of Machinery pertaining to Water Condensing Apparatus, stored on board of the barge F. S. Ayres, now lying at Middle Pier, Atlantic Dock Basin, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The following articles are composed in the lot to be sold:—

6 Cylindrical Boilers, 4 ft. 6 in. diameter, 10 ft. long.
1 Steam Drum, 30 in. diameter, 13 ft. long.
1 Lot of Fire Tools.
3 Lighthall's Condensers.
850 ft. Wrought and Malleable Iron Pipe, assorted sizes.
6 Woodward Steam Pumps, Nos. 2, 3, and 7.
10 Cast-Iron Globe Valves.
8 1¾ in. Brass Plug Cocks.
2 3-in. Cast-Iron Safety Valves, with levers, weights, etc.
2 2-in. Cast-Iron Check Valves.

The sale will take place on board of the barge, at the hour and place above-named, and purchasers will be required to remove their property within three days from the time of purchase. The barge will be towed at the expense of the United States to any point in New York Harbor, where the successful bidder may desire to receive his property, which must be unloaded at his expense.

Terms—Cash, in United States Treasury Notes.
RUFUS INGALLS,
11 1 12t Bvt. Maj.-Gen. and Asst. Q. M.-Gen.


**FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES**

$94,500
SAVED FROM BURGLARS
IN ONE OF
MARVIN'S SAFES.

*See New York Papers of 17th September.*

The Burglars were at work during last Saturday Night, and till 3 P. M Sunday, and failed to secure a dollar.

MARVIN'S PATENT
IRE AND BURGLAR
SAFES,
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER.
Are Always Dry.
Never Corrode the Iron.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Qualities.

MARVIN & CO.,
721 CHESTNUT St. Masonic Hall
AND NO. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 9 19 mwsam

C. L. MAISER.
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
6 5] NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low.
C. HASSENFORDE,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

**HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.**

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,
NO. 1521 MARKET STREET,
Offer for sale a large stock of
Hardware and Cutlery,
TOGETHER WITH
1000 KEGS NAILS
AT REDUCED PRICES. [27 thstu]

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 125 South TENTH Street,
11 Three doors above Walnut

**INSURANCE COMPANIES.**

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146·13.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $400,000·00 |
| Accrued Surplus | 946,712·88 |
| Premiums | 1,206,432·75 |
| UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431·18. | INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000. |

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS,

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles N. Bancker, | George Fales, |
| Tobias Wagner, | Alfred Fitler, |
| Samuel Grant, | Francis W. Lewis, M. D., |
| George W. Richards, | Peter McCall, |
| Isaac Lea, | Thomas Sparks, |

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 11 12 3i2

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE
OF NEW YORK, MUTUAL.

POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Thirty days grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.

E. B. COLTON,
GENERAL AGENT,
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

Agents and Solicitors wanted in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey 23]

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865,
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, | HENRY HAINES, |
| JOSHUA H. MORRIS, | T. WISTAR BROWN, |
| RICHARD WOOD, | W. C. LONGSTRETH, |
| RICHARD CADBURY, | WILLIAM HACKER, |
| CHARLES F. COFFIN, | |
| SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, | ROWLAND PARRY, |
| President. | Actuary. |

WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27]

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT S., PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794, CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.....$1,763,267·30
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Arthur G. Coffin, | George L. Harrison, |
| Samuel W. Jones, | Francis R. Cope, |
| John A. Brown, | Edward H. Trotter, |
| Charles Taylor, | Edward S. Clarke, |
| Ambrose White, | William Cummings, |
| Richard D. Wood, | F. Charlton Henry, |
| William Welsh, | Alfred D. Jessup, |
| S. Morris Wain, | John P. White, |
| John Mason, | Louis C. Madeira. |

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25]

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ASSETS OVER.....$16,000,000
INVESTED IN THE U. S., OVER $1,800,000

PHILADELPHIA BOARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lemuel Coffin, Esq., | Charles S. Smith, Esq., |
| Joseph W. Lewis, Esq., | Henry A. Dubring, Esq., |
| Edward Siter, Esq. | |

All losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE,
No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
ATWOOD SMITH,
10 17 thstu6m] General Agent for Pennsylvania.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| John L. Hodge, | Lawrence Lewis, Jr. |
| M. B. Mahony, | David Lewis, |
| John T. Lewis, | Benjamin Etting, |
| William S. Grant, | Thomas H. Powers, |
| Robert W. Leaming, | A. R. McHenry, |
| D. Clark Wharton, | Edmund Castillon, |
| Samuel Wilcox, | Louis C. Norris. |

JOHN WUCHERER President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Daniel Smith, Jr., | John Devereux, |
| Alexander Benson, | Thomas Smith, |
| Isaac Hazlehurst, | Henry Lewis, |
| Thomas Robbins, | J. Gillingham Fell, |
| | Daniel Haddock, Jr. |

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 8]

INTERNAL REVENUE
REVENUE STAMPS
FOR SALE AT THE
PRINCIPAL AGENCY,
NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

Orders or Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch.

Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

7 23 tf JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

## *THE TROUBLES OF A MANAGER.*

### Curious Experiences of Japanese Acrobats.

The excitement caused by the arrival of the Japanese jugglers in this city, and the deep interest felt for the unfortunate little "All Right;" are known to all, but few are aware of the difficulties and misfortunes encountered by the persons who brought these performers from Japan.

In October, 1866, Thomas F. Smith and Gustavus W. Burgess, two Americans then residing in Yokohama, Japan, entered into an agreement with several Japanese acrobats and jugglers to give performances in the United States and Great Britain. By the laws or customs of Japan no native is allowed to leave the country without the permission of the Tycoon. Messrs. Smith and Burgess obtained authority to take the company and receive their services for one year from October 20, 1866. The penalty imposed upon the jugglers by the Tycoon for non-compliance with the terms of this agreement was death!

Twelve performers were selected. The principal ones were Foo-choo-matz, who acted as leader; String-kee-chee, Ling-kee-chee, and Ring-kee-chee, his son of nine years; with Zoo-shee-kee, Chee-shau-kee, La-as-kee, Chee-zah-shau, Ai-noo-schee, Foo-choo-chee, and I-as-kee as assistants. They were of one family, the servants of the house of Yoo-ku-chu, a Japanese Prince. Messrs. Smith and Burgess paid the sum of six thousand five hundred dollars in Mexican gold to Yoo-ku-chu for their services for the time named. The performances were to begin on the arrival of the company in San Francisco.

The capital was furnished by Burgess until the troupe arrived at the point of destination, when the profits and losses arising from the performances were to be participated in by both—Smith receiving one-third, and the remaining two-thirds to go to Burgess.

The remarkable performances of the Japanese drew crowded houses throughout the country, and the receipts were larger than were anticipated. Last spring the company were playing to large houses in this city, and Ring-chee-chee, popularly known as little "All-Right," had become a favorite. After the performances in New York concluded in August, Mr. Smith was preparing to give the company a rest for a few weeks, preparatory to embarking the troupe for Japan, and intended to put them under tuition of an English teacher, and instruct them in the English language. Several of the company had already acquired some proficiency in the language, and one was acting as interpreter. Little "All-Right" had become particularly attached to the wife of Mr. Smith, and was rapidly learning to speak English; and because of his activity of mind and general intelligence Mrs. Smith intended to adopt him, by permission of the Japanese Government.

At this time Mr. Thomas Maguire offered Messrs. Smith and Burgess the sum of $15,000 for the services of the performers for a few weeks, to travel throughout the North and West. The company agreed to go with Maguire, on condition that they should come back to New York in October, as they desired to return to Japan. To this Maguire, it is said, assented, and the jugglers performed in Buffalo, Chicago, and other cities, returning to this city about the 1st of September, where they met with Smith and Burgess.

While absent on the Western tour Maguire obtained the signatures of several members of the troupe, through the instrumentality of the interpreter, to an extension of the contract to February 1, 1868. By the terms of this contract he was to pay Foo-choo-matz, for the troupe, twenty-five hundred dollars in gold, for which sum they were to perform in the cities and towns Maguire visited. When the money was given to Foo-choo-matz, and the matter explained, he refused to perform any longer, but expressed his desire to return to Japan. He claimed that the contract was not signed by the troupe, but that one of the troupe, without the authority of the others, and in collusion against them, signed their names without their knowledge or consent. The company were preparing to return when Maguire caused the arrest of the Japanese troupe for violation of contract to perform according to agreement, and the charge of embezzling twenty-five hundred dollars was preferred against Foo-choo-matz.

The whole company were taken before Inspector Leonard, at the Police Headquarters. Not understanding why they were thus arrested, and unacquainted with our language and customs, they were much excited, and "Little All-Right" expected that they were about to perform "Harikari" upon his uncle, Foo-choo-matz. Inspector Leonard dismissed the case until the next day, confining Foo-choo-matz in the Tombs. The case was brought before Judge Hogan on the following morning. W. C. Traphagen appeared as defendant's counsel, and explained the case as we have recited. Judge Hogan discharged the prisoner.

The troupe, with one exception, still remained fixed in their determination not to perform longer in this country, and refused to recognize the alleged contract. Maguire got some control over the interpreter, who intended to remain in this country, and was endeavoring to influence the troop to do the same. He was unsuccessful, however. Foo-choo-matz saw that the interpreter had acted treacherously, and told him that he would be beheaded when he returned to Japan. "Little All Right" hailed him as "bad Jap."

Maguire, finding that he could not enforce this agreement against the company, associated himself with Richard Risley, Edward Banks, and William F. Shudt, and they made complaint to Judge Barnard of the Supreme Court, who, upon affidavits of complainants, issued an order for the arrest of Thomas F. Smith and Emma Smith, his wife, on the charges of "First, damages not arising out of contract; secondly, for injury to property; thirdly, that the defendants are not residents of this State; fourthly, that the defendants are about to remove from this State, with intent to defraud the plaintiff.

In default of $25,000 bail, Mr. and Mrs. Smith were committed to the Ludlow street jail.

Maguire affirmed before Judge Barnard that he had entered into an agreement with Strin-kee-chee, Sing-kee-chee, Foo-choo matz, and Ring-kee-chee, to extend and continue their exhibitions until the last day of January, 1868, "at such times and places as the said plaintiffs may appoint in all respects in accordance with the terms of the agreement as originally made with them; that they would pay the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars in gold on the 20th of August, 1867; that the plaintiffs would faithfully and truly perform all obligations, pay all moneys according to the true intent and meaning of the contract made with Smith, which they have done; that the services and performances of the said Japanese troupe are of great value to the plaintiffs, and have hitherto realized them a very large income over and above the expenses; that deponent is informed, and believes, and so charges the fact, that they would have continued to perform and discharge their duties under the same but for the unlawful and wrongful interference of the defendants; that the defendants have succeeded in poisoning, corrupting, and enticing away from the control and management of the plaintiffs the said Japanese performers." The plaintiffs laid their damages at fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. W. C. Traphagen, counsel for the defendants, appeared before Judge Barnard, and showed cause why Mrs. Smith should not be held according to Voorhees' Code, section 19, last clause:—"No woman should be arrested in any action, except for a wilful injury to persons, character, or property." Judge Barnard, upon his own motion, two days afterwards discharged Mrs. Smith, as the affidavits did not present such cause to hold her.

As the case would be a long time in litigation, and as Mr. Smith was obligated to the Government of Japan to return the natives to their country in October, Mr. Traphagen advised Mr. Smith to settle the case as quickly as possible, and compromise with Maguire, and others.

Mr. Smith contended that Maguire's interest ended at the expiration of the first contract, and he had no authority to make a contract with the troupe, but with him (Smith), as he was the authorized agent of the Japanese Government to exhibit them in this country, and the troupe were obliged to return to Japan at the expiration of this contract. If a new contract were made, it must be made with the Japanese Government. The Japanese were closely drawn to Mr. Smith, and would perform with no one else.

Mr. Smith's counsel said it was expedient to settle the case. Another troupe was on its way to this country, in which Smith had an interest, and finally Smith resolved to compromise if the terms were reasonable.

At this time there were two agents of the Japanese Government in this country purchasing telegraph lines, instruments, steam engines, locomotives, cannon, fire arms, etc. Mr. Traphagen had an interview with them to obtain extension an of time for Mr. Smith. One of these representatives was a prince of the royal family, who had the requisite authority. He agreed to extend the time until March; but the troupe must remain under the control of Mr. Smith. The charges against the interpreter were serious; and it was evident that he would be beheaded on his return to Japan.

Maguire agreed to receive ten thousand dollars to compromise the affair. The troupe were to travel throughout the country, an agent of Maguire's to accompany them and receive a certain amount of the receipts and forward it to Maguire.

After a confinement of ten days in the Ludlow Street Jail, Mr. Smith was returned to his troupe, and started on a tour. They are now performing in the Southwest to crowded houses, and paying Maguire & Co. the ten thousand dollars which they had agreed to do by force of circumstances.—*N. Y. Evening Post, Oct.* 31.

—The man Lowry, confined in the Huntington (Pa.) Jail, on the charge of horse-stealing, made his escape on Tuesday night of last week, by unlocking the door with his finger!


## FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & Co.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW!

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 9 24 8m

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Joseph T. Bailey, | William Ervien, |
| Nathan Hilles, | Osgood Welsh, |
| Benj. Rowland, Jr., | Frederick A. Hoyt, |
| Samuel A. Bispham, | Wm. H. Rhawn. |
| Edward B. Orne, | |

WM. H. RHAWN, President.
*Late Cashier of the Central National Bank*

JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
*Late of the Philadelphia National Bank* 5 13

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
*CONVERTED INTO*
FIVE-TWENTIES.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER
10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 8 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

*Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York.* 1 15

## SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, November 2
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Wednesday, November 6
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, November 9
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Saturday, November 16
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, November 23
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, November 30
And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency
First Cabin.....$100 Steerage.....$30
To London.....105 To London.....32
To Paris.....115 To Paris.....45
Passage by the Wednesday Steamers—First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA., VIA HAVANA,
JUNIATA, 1,258 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1,075 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.
The THE STAR OF THE UNION will leave for New Orleans on Saturday, November 2, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18, South Wharves.
The JUNIATA will leave New Orleans for this port November 2.
Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
4 17

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.
The steamship TONAWANDA will leave for the above port on Saturday, November 9, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.
Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 4 13

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Thursday, October 31, at 8 o'clock P. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.
Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.
Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel,
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
4 17

HAVANA STEAMERS.
SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON.....CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES.....CAPTAIN HOLMES
These Steamers will sail from this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.
The Steamship STARS AND STRIPES, (Holmes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, November 12, at 8 o'clock.
Passage to Havana, $50 in currency.
No freight received after Saturday.
For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue
9 1

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN, N. C.
Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, Southside Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily,
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves,
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.
The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).
Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.
Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.
Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc, etc.
For further information apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.
5 16

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission. Freight received at the lowest rates.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 101 Wall street, New York. 1 1

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFT SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1 DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Fanning, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 105 JONES' Alley.
3 6

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 35 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 1 24


## RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANALS.
FALL ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, MONDAY, September 30, 1867.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION,
At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8:35 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 2:30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:35 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8:00 P. M.
READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7:20 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:45 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M.; arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.
Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving in Philadelphia at 6:55 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 4:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:40 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7:00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:20 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:00 A. M. and 1:50 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc. Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8:45 A. M., and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4:40 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:20 and 11:15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9:36 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:10 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7:00 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:20 P. M.

TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Potistown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of A. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS,
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $42·50 each for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS,
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling the ministers and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia, to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M. 4 8

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
WINTER TIME, TAKING EFFECT OCT. 13, 1867.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.
Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Seventh street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—
Mail Train.....8:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express.....12:00 M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1.....2:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation.....2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation.....4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train.....5:00 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train.....5:45 P. M.
Erie Mail.....11:15 P. M.
Cincinnati Express.....11:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Express.....11:30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2.....9:00 P. M.
Accommodation.....11:30 P. M.
Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 127 DOCK street.
TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—
Cincinnati Express.....1:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express.....7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1.....8:20 A. M.
Erie Mail.....9:05 A. M.
Fast Line.....9:05 A. M.
Parkesburg Train.....9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train.....1:10 P. M.
Erie Express.....1:10 P. M.
Day Express.....6:20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2.....7:10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation.....9:50 P. M.
For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa. 4 29

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—
WINTER TIME TABLE.
Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.
ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.
On and after MONDAY, October 14, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—
WESTWARD.
Mail Train leaves Philadelphia.....11:15 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport.....8:05 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie.....8:40 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia.....12:00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport.....8:45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie.....9:45 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia.....8:00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport.....6:28 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven.....7:45 P. M.
EASTWARD.
Mail Train leaves Erie.....10:40 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport.....11:40 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia.....8:55 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie.....4:25 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport.....3:30 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia.....1:50 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven.....7:10 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport.....8:35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia.....6:10 P. M.
Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12:00 M. reach Titusville at 6:40 A. M. and Oil City at 9:35 A. M.
Leaving Philadelphia at 8:00 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4:35 P. M.
All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 12 General Superintendent.

## RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.
Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 7:30 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 2 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M.; at Scranton at 4:05 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11:05 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.
At 9:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.
At 10:15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.
At 1:30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.
At 2:45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.
At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington for Lumberville at Doylestown.
At 6:20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.
At 11:30 P. M.—Through accommodation for Fort Washington.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.
From Bethlehem, at 9:05 A. M., 2:05, and 8:40 P. M.
2:05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11:30 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2:05 P. M.
Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 7:00 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6:15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:40 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 5:10 P. M., and 7:40 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 11:50 A. M. and 8:05 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.
White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.
Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,
1 12 No. 105 S. Fifth street.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing Monday, September 30, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 3:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11:00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, via Baltimore, will take the 12 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11:00 P. M. Train.
WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 1:30, 4:30, 6:00, and 11:30 (daily) P. M. The 4:30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6:00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.
Leave Wilmington at 7 and 8 A. M., 4:00 and 6:30 (daily) P. M.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:15 P. M., Express; 6:35 P. M., Express; 8:35 P. M., Express.
SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 8:55 P. M. stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Northeast, Elkton, and Newark, to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.
Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping-cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
4 8 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail.....3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express.....3·00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant.....1st class, 2·25; 2d class, 1·50
At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M., for Trenton.
At 6, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 6, and 11:

## HOSPITALITY TO CLERGYMEN.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1867.

*To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—*

A clergyman whose private circumstances prevent him from the unpleasant necessity of receiving the hospitality of strangers, asks the use of your columns for a brief reply to your article of last Monday. I have no defense to make of the discourtesy of which you complain. I deny, however, that it is in any respect *clerical*. A gentleman is such, whether his coat be black or blue; and the reverse. But I wish to correct the mistakes of your account of the letter, which you can see by applying at the office. The author did *not* speak from his own experience. He had only "heard" that "Philadelphia hospitality is not very attractive;" and he asks, on that account, that his friend shall secure for him "some quiet boarding-house;" nor does he say one word of his expenses being paid by others, which is the main point of your charge against him.

But I wish to remark upon your general assault upon the clergy for receiving hospitality from strangers, and "*demanding*" it. The average salary of country ministers in the Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania is below $800. It is of country clergymen you speak. They are the unfortunates for whom hospitality is *demanded*. You probably have some idea of their average families; and as you are living in the usual way, you can form some faint notion of how much money a minister with $800, and a wife and four children, can spare to pay a bill for a week's lodging at the Continental. It is very well to talk of paying our own expenses when we have money, but how, if we wear threadbare coats and empty pockets—if we are educated gentlemen, set apart by the respect of the community for a holy service, to whom to dig or to steal is impossible? But you say their congregations should pay for them. I need only ask if it be likely that a congregation which is unable to give a minister more than $800 annually, should be prepared to pay the cost of his visit to the city, at the present rates?

There remains then only your other suggestion—Let him stay at home. But suppose he cannot do so; that it is his duty to go to the city. Every Church requires its clergy to attend its Conventions. They are not only bound to minister in their parishes, but of necessity to attend to the general convocations held for the interests of religion at large. Therefore, with hearts burning within them at the unkindness with which they are often received, they are forced to come, and submit to the unwilling hospitality which opens its doors to them.

The clergy are an earnest, faithful, self-denying body of men, whose lives are their own justification. With the talents and learning which they possess, they might earn for themselves abundant rewards in the fields which are open to all other men. They willingly cut themselves off from these opportunities; and though they be men whom seats of learning delight to honor, are content with payment less than is given to a common handicraftsman. They give this service in obedience to what they believe to be a Divine command, and in a confidence that the community for whom they spend themselves will take care of what they shall eat and what they shall drink in obedience also to a Divine command. And it is the bitterest addition which is laid upon the shoulders of these men, that after depriving themselves of the means of support for the good of others, they should be regarded as paupers by unthinking men, and driven from the doors of those whom they have benefited, as if they asked for that for which they made no return. Happily, the cases in which hospitality is thus refused are as few as the cases in which it is demanded. A kindlier spirit is found to prevail on both sides. MASON.

## CARL SCHURZ ON THE SITUATION.

General Carl Schurz, in his paper, the Chicago *Westliche Post*, asks the *Illinois Staats-Zeitung* whether it is in favor that the Republican National Convention next year shall in its platform expressly condemn the system of reconstruction based upon negro suffrage? Further, whether the *Illinois Staats-Zeitung* thinks it possible that the system of reconstruction which contains negro suffrage as a substantial part could be entirely ignored by the Republican National Convention? and whether the Republican party would not, in this case, go to pieces? Gen. Carl Schurz thinks that nothing would more demoralize the party than a retreat in the reconstruction question, and no experiment could be more dangerous than to sound the signal to such a retreat. But, says Carl Schurz, if the reconstruction plan based upon negro suffrage must and shall be one of the cardinal points of the National Republican platform, would the *Illinois Staats-Zeitung* have the National Convention declare that the Republican party was in favor of negro suffrage in the Southern States, but did not care about negro suffarge in the North? or does the *Zeitung* believe that a mere silence about this point would answer? The *Staats-Zeitung* will finally have to admit that, just as it has been a political necessity to make negro suffrage a principal part of the system of reconstruction, so it will be a logical and political necessity that the Republican party, in its National platform, shall take a clear and decisive position in regard to negro suffrage. This necessity is a "fact" which leads us to wish that all the leaders and organs of the party may have the courage and the determination to battle against the prejudices which are arrayed against us, and not to encourage and fortify such prejudices by indecision and doubts. There was never a prejudice conquered by admitting from the first its invincibility. If we first declare that the enemy is too strong, then the retreat often degenerates into a *sauve qui peut*.

Carl Schurz concludes his article as follows:—"The Republicans have battled so often against prejudice that it need not be afraid. Courage is an element of victory. We have no cause to fear the result, if everybody does his duty according to his powers."

### The New Dominion Arming.

We learn from a Toronto paper that nearly all the militia of the province of Ontario are now armed with Snider rifles. Thirty thousand of these rifles have already been imported into Ontario and Quebec, and more have been sent from England and are now on their way. The men are generally very much pleased with the new weapon, and excellent shots have been made with it at the fall matches.


FURNITURE.

WILLIAM WITTFELD.

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CABINET FURNITURE,

NOS. 64, 66 AND 68 NORTH SECOND ST.,

Below Arch, West Side, Philadelphia

Calls attention to his extensive assortment of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE comprising—

SOLID ROSEWOOD AND SOLID WALNUT PARLOR SUITS OF PLUSH, TERRY, REPS, AND HAIR CLOTH, ELEGANT CHAMBER AND COTTAGE SUITS BEST DINING ROOM AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, ALSO, WRITING DESKS, MARBLE-TOP STANDS ETC.,

All of which are manufactured by ourselves, of the best materials, and will be sold for cash only, at much lower rates than are offered elsewhere.

N. B.—Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the country. 8 15 3m

FURNITURE.

JOHN A. BAUER & SON

Have now on hand a large assortment of

ELEGANT AND WELL-MADE

FURNITURE,

Which they will sell at greatly reduced prices.

NO. 253 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

8 26 mwf 3t1 Above Spruce.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED,

"ON THE WING,"

BY NELLIE EYSTER.

Being Volume 3 of the "Sunny Hour Library."

LIST OF THE SERIES:

Volume 1—"SUNNY HOURS; Or, CHILD LIFE OF TOM AND MARY."
Volume 2—"CHINCAPIN CHARLIE."
Volume 3—"ON THE WING."

Each book is beautifully bound, with spirited illustrations by White.

Price per volume.....$1 00
The three volumes in a neat box.....$3 00

"SUNNY HOURS."

"The great merit of the book is its naturalness."—Gettysburg Star.

"It is pure in style and interesting in plot, and should be read by every one."—Evening Telegraph, Philadelphia.

"It is not too high praise for us to say that, since the 'Rollo Book,' and 'Franconia Stories,' nothing has been written for children in a style more fascinating, and yet more adapted to the capacities of readers of all ages."—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

"CHINCAPIN CHARLIE."

"We have rarely seen a boy's book which we should regard as its superior."—Journal and Messenger, Cincinnati.

"The author must be heartily in sympathy with children."—National Baptist.

"In her previous book the author gave most excellent promise, which is more than fulfilled in this."—Sabbath School Times.

FOR SALE BY THE PUBLISHER,

DUFFIELD ASHMEAD,

11rp NO. 724 CHESNUT STREET.

NOW READY,

AMONG THE INDIANS.
AMONG THE INDIANS.
AMONG THE INDIANS.

Eight Years in the Far West.
Eight Years in the Far West.
Eight Years in the Far West.

BY

H. A. BOLLER.

Cloth, 12mo. 428 Pages. $2.

T. ELLWOOD ZELL & CO.,

NOS. 17 AND 19 S. SIXTH STREET,

10 31 th&s24 PHILADELPHIA.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2,
TWO EXQUISITE BOOKS,
WHITTIER'S SNOW BOUND,
Illustrated with 40 engravings, by Harry Fenn. Elegantly bound in Morocco cloth, richly gilt, and also in full Turkey antique.
OWEN MEREDITH'S LUCILLE,
Illustrated with 24 engravings by Du Maurier. Beautifully bound in Morocco cloth, richly gilt, and also in full Turkey antique. With a steel portrait of the author, the first ever published.

For intrinsic literary value, for beauty of illustration, for excellence of typography, and tastefulness of binding—in short, for all that goes to make beautiful and permanently valuable Gift Books, these two volumes must be *the favorites* during the approaching gift season.

IVANHOE, 1 Vol.
QUENTIN DURWARD, 1 Vol.
Two more volumes of the Illustrated Library Edition of the WAVERLY NOVELS. Green Morocco Cloth.

NEW BOOKS JUST PUBLISHED.
TALE OF TWO CITIES and GREAT EXPECTATIONS, twelfth volume Diamond Dickens.
PRICE, $1 50; CLOSING OUT AT $1.
THIOGLE, by Fouque, author of "Undine."
HAREM LIFE IN TURKEY, by Miss Lott.
LOVER'S DIARY, by Alice Carey. Illustrated.
KATHRINA, a poem, by author of "Bitter Sweet."
PRACTICAL COOKERY, by Professor Blot.
And many others by the best authors.
AT CLOSING-OUT PRICES.
CHARMING JUVENILES JUST READY.
SHAMROCK AND THISTLE, by Oliver Optic.
BREAKING AWAY, by Oliver Optic.
THE STARRY FLAG, by Oliver Optic.
JACK OF ALL TRADES, by Rosa Abbot
SNOW BIRDIES, by Alice Carey.
QUEER LITTLE PEOPLE, by Harriet B. Stowe.
RAINBOWS FOR CHILDREN, by L. Maria Child.
GRIMM'S GOBLINS, by Brothers Grimm.
And many others Elegantly Illustrated, (separate and in sets.
Our stock of Juveniles is the
LARGEST AND BEST IN THE CITY.
SELLING AT CLOSING-OUT PRICES.
Also, a large assortment of cloth-bound $2 and $1 50 Books, by good authors, closing out at
50 AND 25 CENTS A VOLUME.
Stationery, Frames, Prang's Chromos, Albums, and the largest assortment of Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views in the city, at lower prices than ever.
G. W. PITCHER'S
CLOSING-OUT SALE,
808 CHESNUT STREET. 808

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILA.,

Would invite the attention of gentlemen to his extensive assortment of

FURNISHING GOODS,

Consisting of Silk Shirts and Drawers
Cartwright & Warner's Merino Shirts and Drawers.
Lambs' Wool " "
Buckskin " "
Cotton " "
English Swansdown Canton Flannel, made to J. A.'s express order, for Shirts and Drawers.
Also, Gentlemen's Wrappers, Hosiery, Glove Stocks, Ties, etc. etc. 1 22rp

JAMES R. WEBB,

TEA DEALER AND GROCER,

S. E. COR. EIGHTH AND WALNUT STS.

Extra Fine Souchong, or English Breakfast Teas.
Superior Chulan Teas, very cheap.
Oolong Teas of every grade.
Young Hyson Teas of finest qualities.
All fresh imported. 8 14

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS

Nearly Three Hundred Thousand Dollar Worth of Elegant Imported

DRY GOODS,

That Must be Sold Immediately.

Silks, Shawls, Cloths, and Dress Goods

IN EVERY VARIETY.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

Invite the attention of ladies to their immense STOCK OF GOODS now selling at such prices as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction to purchasers.

This large stock MUST be closed out, and the public can depend on bargains in new and fashionable goods. 10 28 6t

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

928 ARCH STREET.

ANOTHER INVOICE OF

EXTENSION TABLE CLOTHS,

FINE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,

Received Direct from Europe.

FINE TABLE CLOTHS

Of every size from 2 to 6 yards long, with Napkins to match.

A FULL LINE OF

REAL BARNSLEY DAMASKS AND LINEN SHEETINGS.

G. MILLIKEN,

Linen Importer, Jobber, and Retail Dealer,

9 18wsmlrp NO. 928 ARCH STREET.

VELVETS.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

NOW OPEN

A FULL LINE OF

Lyons Black Silk Velvets,

German Velvets,

FROM $9·00 TO $30·00 PER YARD.

[12 wamsmrp

DRY GOODS AT OLD PRICES.
Very good Canton Flannels at 12½c.
Better qualities Canton Flannels 15, 16, 19 to 62c.
All the best makes of Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, 8 to 31c.
New styles Calicoes for Comfortables, 6¼c.
Good qualities choice styles Calicoes, 10c.
Extra good qualities new styles, 12½c.
Merrimac Calicoes, all new styles, 15c.
We are daily opening cheap lots of Dress Goods, which we are selling at about one-half the cost of importation.
1 lot Plaid Dress Goods, at 12½c.
Choice styles of Dress Goods, at 16c.
Double width Silk Stripe Poplins, at 25c.
Plaid Poplins, 31c.; cost over 50c.
Double width Plaid Poplins, 50c.; cost 85c
Rich Printed French Merinoes, 75c.; cost $1·25.
All-wool Printed Poplins, 75c.; cost $1·25.
Silk Striped Alpaca Poplins, 85c.; cost $1·25.
Silk Figured All-wool Poplins, $1; cost $2.
SILKS, SILKS, SILKS,
BLACK AND COLORED, EVERY VARIETY,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS,
ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES,
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.
BLACK AND SCARLET CENTRES,
PAISLEY SQUARE SHAWLS,
WHITE BLACK, AND SCARLET CENTRES,
PAISLEY LONG SHAWLS.
Long and Square Broche Shawls.
Long and Square Woollen Shawls.
Misses' Long and Square Shawls.
Black Thibet Long and Square Shawls.
As the most of our Shawls have been bought this season in the auction room, at a tremendous loss to the importers and manufacturers, we are able to offer very great bargains to our customers.
H. STEEL & SON,
11 NOS. 713 AND 715 N. TENTH STREET

HO! FOR THE WIDE-AWAKE STORE!
EVANS & PHIPPS,
N. W. corner of TENTH and ARCH Streets,
will open on MONDAY MORNING NEXT a large lot of BANKRUPT GOODS bought for cash, at a great sacrifice. Now is the time to buy cheap goods at
EVANS & PHIPPS',
9 14stf] N. W. corner TENTH and ARCH Streets.

READY CASH RULES THE TIMES!
LADIES, COME SOON, if you want a chance at our great CASH purchase of BANKRUPT GOODS, which will be offered at
BARGAINS, GREAT BARGAINS!
Just the place to buy cheap goods,
REMEMBER!
EVANS & PHIPPS,
9 14stf] N. W. corner TENTH and ARCH Streets.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY
Like this seldom occurs. Do not miss seeing our magnificent lot of BANKRUPT GOODS, bought for CASH, at an
IMMENSE SACRIFICE.
Now or never, if you want cheap goods.
DON'T FORGET,
EVANS & PHIPPS,
9 14stf] N. W. corner TENTH and ARCH Streets.

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,

NO. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Has received and now open his Fall Importation of INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, together with other kinds of Shawls. Also,
RICH DRESS SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
POPLINS,
CLOAKINGS
CLOAKS, ETC.,
10 2 4th] To which the attention of purchasers is invited. The goods are purchased for cash, and will be sold cheap.

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,

HAS NOW OPEN, FROM NEW YORK AUCTION,

REAL LACE GOODS.

Handsome Pointe Collars, $4·50, worth $8.
Elegant Pointe Collars, $5 to $10.
1000 Real Cluny Collars, 50 cents. A Bargain.
2000 Ruffle Collars, 31 cents to 56 cents.
500 dozen 3-tuck Hdkfs., 31 to 38 cents.
Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs. Bankrupt stock.
200 Real Valenciennes Hdkfs., $3 25 to $10. Extra cheap.

LACE CURTAINS.

LACE CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.
BARGAINS IN LACE CURTAINS.
DRESS GOODS REDUCED.
ELEGANT LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS REDUCED.
Hosiery and Gloves in variety.
Ladies' Iron Frame Hose, very cheap.

MERINO UNDERWEAR FOR LADIES, EXTRA CHEAP.

Men's Super Stout English Half Hose.
100 dozen Fringed Linen Towels, 12½ cents. Old price.
50 dozen Huck, extra cheap, 20 cents.
Towels, Napkins, and Table Damasks at reduce prices.

GREAT REDUCTION IN DOMESTICS

Best American Delaines, 19 cents.
Dark Calicoes (best) fast colors, 12½ and 14 cents
1000 Doll Babies at half price.
1 bale Russia Crash, very fine, 12½ cents.

BLANKETS REDUCED.

BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS

Owing to the repairs now going on in back part of Store, we are determined to close out part of stock for want of room.

E. R. LEE.

50 dozen Medium and Light KID GLOVES, suitable for evening, No. 7 to 7¼, $1·00, to close out.
50 dozen Silk and Wool Scarfs, suitable for Gents, 25 cents, cost over 75 cents. 11 1 2t

MARKET AND NINTH.

COOPER & CONARD

Have now open, and are selling freely from one of the finest

CLOAK EXHIBITIONS

They ever have had. The stock comprises the latest novelties in SACQUES AND GORED SACQUES, made of
Brown Chinchillas,
Beavers, Velours,
Doeskins, Tricots,
Light Fancies, Plaids,
Opera Cloths, etc. etc.
Orders taken and made with our usual care.

SHAWLS.

$4·66 Square Shawls, reduced.
$7 00 and $8 00 Long Shawls, reduced.
Misses' Square and Long Shawls, reduced.
Broche Long Shawls, good grades, low.
Paisley Square Shawls, Black and Red Centres.
Open Centre Long Broche Shawls.
SHAWLS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
1000 Shawls to select from.
Gay and grave tastes suited. 8 7 stuth

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT STS.,

HAVE JUST OPENED

3000 yards Calicoes, fast colors, 12½, 14, 15, and 16c.
2000 yards Delaines, 20 cents.
American Ginghams, fast colors, 15 and 18 cents.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels, 18, 20, 22, 25, 27, 30, 31, 35, and 37½ cents.
Bargains in All-wool and Domet Flannels.
Heavy yard-wide Shaker Flannels.
7-8 and 4-4 Ballardvale Flannels.
Heavy Grey and Red Twilled Flannels, 31, 37½, 45, and 50 cents.
All-wool Blankets, $4·50 up to $17 a pair.
Heavy Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens.
A large lot of Linen Towels, Napkins and Doylies, very cheap.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece, very cheap.
Black Poplin Alpacas.
Black Alpacas, 38, 45, 50, 62½, 75, 85 cents, and $1.
Black All-wool Delaines, very cheap.
Plaid Poplins 50, 62½, 75, 87½c., $1, and $1·25.
Good quality Black Silks.
A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves, very cheap.
Merino Vests and Pants, very cheap.

9 21 amw tJ1] PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

N. B.—Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.

DRESS GOODS!
DRESS GOODS!
AT POPULAR PRICES.

LUPIN'S FINEST FRENCH MERINOES, CHOICE SHADES.
FINE FRENCH MERINOES, IN DARK BROWN AND OLIVE COLORS.
SMALL FIGURED ALL-WOOL POPLINS, VERY DESIRABLE.
CHENE POPLINS, IN VARIOUS SHADES
FIGURED MOHAIRS.
NEAPOLITAN SILKS, SILK LAVELLAS, AND MADONNAS.
GAY PLAID ALL-WOOL POPLINS
BLACK ALL-WOOL POPLINS.
BLACK SILKS, BROWN SILKS, PLAID SILKS, STRIPED SILKS.
IRISH POPLINS, IN THE MOST DESIRABLE SHADES.
BLACK ALPACAS, ALPACA POPLINS, AND MOHAIRS.

STOKES & WOOD,

NO. 702 ARCH STREET.

9 5stf] PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

IMMENSE ASSORTMENT.

Embracing all the Latest Novelties.

BLACK ASTRACHAN.
SILVER FOX.
SEAGRAVE'S TUFTED.
DIAMOND CLOTHS.
VELVET CLOTHS, ALL COLORS.
VELVETEENS FOR SACQUES.
TRICOT CLOTHS.
MOSCOW BEAVERS.
CASTOR BEAVERS.
CHINCHILLAS.
ENGLISH WHITNEYS.
WHITE AND SCARLET CLOTHS.

CLOTHS FOR MEN'S WEAR.

BLACK BEAVERS.
BLACK DOESKINS.
FINE OVERCOATINGS.
FRENCH CASSIMERES.
SILK-MIXED, FOR SUITS.
FRENCH CLOTHS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

COTTON GOODS.

STILL LOWER PRICES.

50 PIECES DRESS CALICOES, 10 cents.
100 PIECES FINE CALICOES, 12½ cents.
200 PIECES MERRIMAC CALICOES, 15 cents.

DELAINES.

NEW FALL STYLE DELAINES, 20 cents.
CASHMERE DELAINES, 20 cents.

MUSLINS.

GOOD SHIRTING MUSLINS, 12½ cents.
FINE SHIRTINGS, 15 and 18 cents.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

BLANKETS,

COUNTERPANES,

COMFORTABLES,

WORSTED QUILTS,

LINEN GOODS.

LARGEST STOCK, BEST ASSORTMENT, AND MOST REASONABLE PRICES.

Buyers for Hotels, Boarding Houses, Public Institutions and Private Families will do well to call and examine our immense stock and extremely low prices. Many of the above goods we are offering at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.

All goods warranted as represented.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.,

1 18smrp PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS

No. 1727 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Have made very extensive purchases during the late panic, and are now prepared to offer great inducements in

FRENCH AND BRITISH DRY GOODS

Of reliable qualities, in the best Styles and Colorings.

ALSO,

BLANKETS

In great variety, at lower prices than current before the war. Their stock of

SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS,

1 14 tJ1] Is the most varied and extensive in this market.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Invite attention to their first-class stock of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES,

HDKFS.,

VEILS, ETC.

To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT

HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,

At 20, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.

No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

CLOAKINGS.

WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING THE NEWEST STYLES OF

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

WHICH WE OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

IN ADDITION TO A FULL LINE OF

*FANCY CASSIMERES,*

*COATINGS,*

AND GOODS GENERALLY ADAPTED TO

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH JOBBERS,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.


# FIFTH EDITION

## THE ITALIAN WAR.

### Prussia Has Pledged Her Support to Italy.

### The Fenian Warren Found Guilty of Treason.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

*By Atlantic Cable.*

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The French army has entered the city of Rome.

The Italian reserves have been called out. It is reported that Prussia has pledged her support to Italy, and the close relations between Prussia and Italy are causing much anxiety.

Menabrea publishes a note justifying the Italian advance into the Papal territory, and saying that the dignity of Italy and the French violation of the September Convention required such action by the Italian Government.

General Warren, the Fenian prisoner, has been found guilty of treason and felony.

### The Obsequies of Ex-Gov. Andrew.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 2.—The bells of this city were tolled from 12 M. to 1 P. M. to-day, and flags were displayed at half-mast, in respect to the memory of Ex-Governor Andrew.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—The manifestations of mourning for the death of Ex-Governor Andrew, whose funeral took place to-day, were very general in this city and throughout the State. Despatches from numerous cities and towns report the tolling of bells, flags at half-mast, and a partial suspension of business. Seldom, if ever before, in Massachusetts has the death of an individual called forth so universal an expression of sorrow. The public obsequies took place in the Arlington Street Church, and were very solemn and imposing.

### Ship News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Arrived, steamship Hermann, from Southampton.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Beitler at 1 o'clock to-day, John McManus Robert Shurbert and James McGoldrick, were charged with cutting the throats of several horses.

Joseph A. Furth, a victualler, residing No. 1716 S. Ninth street, testified that two of his horses had had their throats cut, and one of them died; he knew the defendants; had had a conversation with McGoldrick about the case; he slept in a loft in the stable of Charles Hilsey, over a horse that had its throat cut; he told witness that he saw the defendants there, and knew their voices; witness had had a difficulty with Shurbert.

Detective Webb testified that he arrested the defendants; had a conversation with McManus and Shurbert; they both said they were home on Monday night, the 28th of October.

Officer Mercein testified that he saw McManus and Shurbert on Monday, the 28th, in the neighborhood of Tenth and Carpenter streets, at 12 o'clock at night, with two young men.

The hearing was being continued when our report closed.


DRY GOODS.

WARBURTON & SON,

No. 1004 CHESNUT Street,

OFFER TO LADIES AND THE TRADE,

CHOICE GOODS,

At Low Prices, to Meet the Depression in Business.

| | |
|---|---|
| BONNET VELVETS, | BONNET RIBBONS, |
| PLUSHES, | SASH RIBBONS, |
| SATINS, | TRIMMING RIBBONS, |
| CORDED SILKS, | VELVET RIBBONS, |
| POULT DE SOIES, | SATIN RIBONS. |
| GRO DE NAPLES, | MANTUA RIBBONS, |
| MARCELLINE, | CRAPE RIBBONS, |

BEST MAKES OF ENGLISH CRAPES, BLACK AND COLORED.

A LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF REAL LACE GOODS, IN

| | |
|---|---|
| POINT, | MALTESE, |
| BRUSSELS, | THREAD, |
| VALENCIENNES. | REAL BLOND, |
| GUIMPURE, | CLUNY, |

INSERTINGS TO MATCH.

TARLETANS, ILLUSIONS, AND FINE NETS, 2 yards wide, for Evening Dresses.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS, BARGAINS,

THE FINEST AND NEWEST IMITATION LACE GOODS. [11 2 stuth

BRUSSELS OR WASH NET, FOR PUFFED Bodies, etc.
A superior Net, good, nearly yard wide, for 25c.
A superior Net, better, " " " for 38c.
A superior Net, best, " " " for 50c.
Much better than usual for the price.
JACONET EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS.
A large assortment, purchased with a discount of 40 per cent. off, to be sold correspondingly low.
LINEN AND MUSLIN HAMBURG EDGING AND INSERTING.
An unusually large and choice assortment, at low prices, wholesale and retail.
MUSLIN MACHINE BANDS.
A few hundred dozen more of those neat and desirable double Bands, at 44 cents, or $4·75 a dozen, variety of patterns, at
WORNE'S
Lace and Embroidery Store, No. 38 N. EIGHTH Street. 1t

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

PARIS NOVELTIES

IN

BONNETS,
HATS, and
MILLINERY GOODS.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,

9 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 321 SOUTH STREET

Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 16

TO RENT.

TO LET—DOUBLE OFFICES IN SEVENTH Street, above Chesnut. Apply to CHARLES RHOADS, No. 38 S. SEVENTH Street. 11 2 3t*